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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

PRESS SURVEYS FROM SOVIET
SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

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25 September 1984

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

PRESS SURVEYS FROM SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the southern republics of the Soviet Union which include the Transcaucasian republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia; the Central Asian republics of Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys contain material on political affairs, economics, social, cultural, international and military issues.

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ARMENIAN SSR

Economics

PROBLEMS OF GROUND TRANSPORTATION AND POLLUTION DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan LENINYAN UGIOV in Armenian No 4, 1984 carries on pages 59-65 a 1,800-word article by Doctor of Technical Sciences and Professor H. Maksapetyan, entitled "Energy Problems of Ground Transportation." In this article the author discusses the urgent nature of energy problems in transportation and effects on the environment. These problems are of a global nature and are manifested in different ways in different countries. There are also certain common trends, however, determined by the limited nature of fossil fuel resources, by the growth of industrial output and by urbanization.

The author discusses the use of various kinds of energy and how problems vary in the case of import or export of energy resources. He also discusses the close relationship between ecological problems of transportation and its energy problems: ground transportation and air pollution, noise pollution, water pollution, soil erosion caused by construction of unpaved roads, air pollution caused by evaporation of gasoline during motor vehicle refueling, etc.

NATURE CONSERVATION AND POLLUTION IN ARMENIAN SSR DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan AYASTANI ZHOGOVRDAKAN TNTEESUTYUN in Armenian No 4, 1984 carries on pages 52-60 a 3,100-word article, published under the heading "Problems of Utilization of Natural Resources," by S. M. Musayelyan, entitled "Some Problems of Nature Conservation in the Armenian SSR." Environmental protection and efficient utilization of natural resources are very important issues in the Armenian SSR. Each year Armenia loses more than 4 million tons of fertile soil to erosion, and in places the rate of loss is 1,000-2,000 tons per square kilometer. In Armenia there is presently 0.49 hectare of agricultural land per capita, and 0.17 hectare of cropland, as compared with the USSR average of 2.3 and 0.9 hectare respectively. The author notes that concentration of industrial plants and transportation as well as a heavily concentrated population result in greatly elevated levels of water pollution and urban air pollution. Much has been done to reduce air pollution in the most recent and current five-year plans. In 1979-1981 approximately 30 large automotive enterprises established inspection stations in Yerevan for the purpose of reducing harmful automotive emissions.

In spite of positive steps, air pollution remains high in Armenia's industrial centers. Air pollution in the cities of Yerevan, Kirovakan, Alaverdi, Hrazdan, and Ararat exceeds public-health maximum allowable levels. Air pollution in Yerevan is among the worst among the Soviet Union's republic capitals. Photooxidates record a higher level here than in other Soviet cities, and this means smog.

The author names automotive exhaust emissions as the number one air pollution problem, resulting from a steady increase in the total number of motor vehicles, especially private cars. Registrations totaled 2,500, 20 years ago, more than 11,000 in 1972, and have soared to 50,000 today. The problem of controlling pollution by automotive exhaust emissions is not being solved either in Yerevan or the republic as a whole; laws and regulations presently on the books are being ignored. Many enterprises lack the most rudimentary automotive servicing facilities. Nothing is being done to improve gasoline quality, and streets and roads are clogged with traffic.

Government decisions pertaining to air pollution in the republic's industrial cities are not being satisfactorily implemented, and money allocated for this purpose is not being fully utilized. In the last five-year plan only 72 percent of the air quality measures target was met. The author notes that many polluting enterprises have no emissions treatment devices whatsoever. Only 48 percent of the fixed polluting sites are fitted with antipollution devices.

The author also discusses Armenia's serious water pollution and water resources problems. Much is being done in the area of water treatment, but the republic's water resources are still being polluted. Almost all large rivers in Armenia are polluted from headwaters to mouth. The rivers are polluted with acids, dyes, organic waste, hydrocarbons, and other industrial effluent. All principal water pollution indices exceed the maximum allowable figures. Stretches of some rivers cannot be used without thorough chemical and biological treatment. Generally speaking, only a few rivers can be used as sources of drinking and household water supply without thorough treatment.

The republic's biggest water polluters are chemical and metallurgical enterprises, effluent from which amounts to 65 percent of total wastewater.

Lake Sevan is paramount in its significance for efficient utilization of water resources. In order to raise the lake's level by 5.5-6.0 meters, volume of accumulation in the lake's drainage basin must be increased to 7-7.5 billion cubic meters, a figure which can be reached by the year 2000.

The author also cites serious deficiencies in the operations of wastewater treatment plants. They often break down and are out of commission for long periods of time, or produce poor treatment, with nobody inspecting or monitoring treatment plant effectiveness.

Social and Cultural Affairs

BOOK ON STRUGGLE FOR SOVIET RULE IN CENTRAL ASIA REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 23 May carries on page 2 a 1,100-word book review by Professor A. Vardapetyan entitled "A Study Meriting Attention." The author reviews a new book by V. G. Petrosyan, published in Yerevan in 1983 by the Hayastan Publishing House, entitled "Internatsionalizmi droshin havatarim (Hay zhoghovrdi zavakneri masnaksutyune Mijin Asiayum sovetakan ishkhanutyan hamar mghvats paykarin)" [Faithful to the Banner of Internationalism (Participation by Sons of the Armenian People in the Struggle for Soviet Rule in Central Asia)]. The book allegedly makes use of newly discovered documents and a wealth of archival material dealing with the struggle against the British interventionists, the basmachi, and Enver Pasha. A considerable part of the book deals with Dashnak party leaders. The author "exposes" the Dashnak nationalist ideology, which was allegedly directed against the internationalist solidarity of the Armenian toilers and those of Central Asia and against the Communist Party's Leninist nationalities policy. The author of the article stresses the important role played by Armenians in the establishment of Soviet rule in Central Asia and in defeating the counterrevolutionary elements. The reviewer states that the book merits being translated into Russian.

DIFFICULTIES IN OBTAINING NEW DRIVER'S LICENSE DOCUMENTS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 20 May carries a 900-word article by P. Shakaryan, SOVETAKAN AYASTAN special correspondent. Published under the heading "The Subject Was Prompted by the Readers," the article is entitled "Driver Marathon." The author cites a letter by a group of drivers which addresses the current process of exchanging old for new driver's licenses in the Armenian SSR. This is being carried out in a highly disorganized manner, forcing people to waste considerable time standing in long lines to obtain the necessary documents and to go from one office to another. The author, doubting the letter's claims, looked into the matter. To his amazement, the situation was even worse than described. The article cites various individual experiences in this connection, conversations with and complaints by drivers.

PEOPLE STRIPPING LAND OF MEDICINAL HERBS

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 23 May carries on page 3 a 200-word letter by S. Melikyan, director of the Dilijan State Nature Preserve, and R. Vardapetyan, senior scientific worker, entitled "Let Us Preserve Our Land." The letter discusses abuse of public land by persons whose only concern is to take from the land what it has to offer without being concerned about conservation. In particular, the authors discuss stripping out medicinal herbs, roots and all. Nature preserves have been established by the government, but this does not seem to stop people from going right in and exploiting those which are not adequately protected.

WEDDING INSURANCE POLICY DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 15 May carries a 320-word article under the heading "They Ask, We Answer," entitled "Wedding Insurance Is a Profitable Move." The purpose of the brief article is to inform the readers of SOVETAKAN AYASTAN on the benefits of a law promulgated in 1977, the purpose of which is to help parents and relatives create savings by buying a wedding insurance policy, which requires the payment of small policy premiums. Persons 18 years of age and older may take out such a policy, and children from birth to the age of 15 can be named as the insured. The article presents brief payment particulars.

AZERBAIJAN SSR

Political Affairs

RAYKOM SECRETARY ON PRESS SUPERVISION

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 5 May carries on page 3 a 3,700-word "roundtable" at which the various ways of improving media journalism were discussed. G. Aslanov, first secretary of the Absheron Raykom, talked about the relationship between the raykom and the press. "Basically, an employee on a party newspaper must be considered a kind of worker in the raykom apparatus. Can it be any other way? We strive for the same goal and struggle to fulfill the same duties. The newspaper is an organ of the party committee and expresses its thoughts. Do you want to know our experience? I have been a secretary in a number of rayons. Every morning I begin my work by looking at the newspaper. The newspaper is like a barometer, and it has its own effect on my daily activity. It helps me to meet often with journalists either at the apparatus or in the editorial offices. I try to organize the conversation so that everyone can express their ideas without restraint. A newspaper is a creative act. It is incorrect to search out minute errors in every article or to inappropriately intervene in the work of the editors. One must show them their duties concretely and give them clear guidance. The way in which this is handled and presented to the reader is the journalists' business." It is added that "I do not hide the fact that sometimes I propose subjects to them. We try to make the raykom's position on this or any other question clear to everyone."

MEDIA ASKED TO BE MORE CONCRETE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 5 May carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial timed to Soviet Press Day. "At recent plenums of the CC AzCP serious shortcomings in the mass media were pointed out. A number of articles and programs are not meeting completely the mature, spiritual requirements of our people. Instead of concrete, down-to-earth discussions, the way is open to bombast, and situations in which the correct subject or objective is incorrectly selected, or shoving important provocative articles to the side, or silently passing over 'burning' subjects have been revealed. There is also dissatisfaction with the language and style of articles and programs. Little innovation is felt in the format of publications. Local life is not revealed in all its variety. Effective guidance in media work is ineffective."

AZERBAIJAN INTERNATIONAL RADIO ACHIEVEMENTS NOTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 6 May carries on page 4 a 1,450-word article by E. Guliyev, chairman of the AzSSR State Television and Radio Committee, timed to the marking of Radio Day. With regard to international broadcasting, "republic radio and television now broadcasts in six languages--Azerbaijani, Russian, Armenian, Turkish, Arabic and Persian. The words 'Baku speaking' are now heard in close to 40 countries on the planet every day." It is added that "more than 115 hours of broadcasting are prepared every day by the 27 chief editorial boards which make up our radio and television. The geography of programming has been broadened and effective guidance in their preparation has been increased."

BETTER AGITATION IN AGRICULTURE DEMANDED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 8 May carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial calling for a better exploitation of visual methods of agitation on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. "When visual methods of agitation are used at sovkhozes and enterprises in some rayons, the way is open to a lack of esthetics and declarativeness. In some places visual display methods of agitation take on a pompous character in which man's mentality and psychological characteristics are not taken into consideration. In a number of places stands, billboards, placards and slogans have not been renewed for years. They do not voice the demands of the day and only express ideas well-known to all." It is stressed that party committees "must take concrete measures to eliminate such shortcomings."

IMPORTANCE OF RURAL LIBRARIES STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 13 May carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the importance of rural libraries and pointing out the example of positive work in Lankaran Rayon. "For effective library service and book propaganda different methods are used in the rayon. There are 94 traveling libraries for residential zone lacking a permanent library, and 39 book kiosks have been set up in remote villages, firms and sectors. As a result of all these measures last year the book turnover in Lankaran Rayon increased 3.5 times." A number of ineffective library systems are noted. It is added that "a number of party and Soviet organizations and enterprise leaders harbor a careless attitude toward village libraries which are important ideological centers, and underrate their role in the communist education of workers."

ATHEISM CONFERENCE IN MASALLY RAYON

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 17 May carries on page 4 an unsigned 200-word report noting that "the Masally Raykom of the AzCP, the AzSSR 'Knowledge' Society and the Institute of Law and Philosophy of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences held a scientific-practical conference on the subject of 'Decrees of the June (1983) and April (1984) Plenums of the CC CPSU and Atheistic Propaganda.'" "M. Memmedov, director of the Section on Theory and Practice of Scientific Atheism of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences

Institute of Philosophy and Law, reported on 'The character of religious remnants, reasons for their survival and the specifics of atheistic education at the present time,' A. Shukurov and A. Memmedov, chief scientific workers at the same institute and candidates of philosophical sciences, reported on 'The role of new socialist holidays and celebration in the elimination of religious remnants' and 'Islam and the contemporary ideological struggle,' and H. Huseynov, chief scientific worker of the History of Philosophy Section of the AzSSR Institute of Philosophy and Law, reported on 'Islam in the sociopolitical life of the countries of the Near and Middle East.'"

WRITERS UNION PARTY ORGANIZATION DISCUSSES GOALS

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 18 May carries on page 3 an unsigned 250-word report on the regular meeting of the primary party organization of the Azerbaijan Writers Union at which "it was demonstrated that significant duties stand before writers in the sector of implementing decrees of the April plenum which defined the prospects for the clear development of our society." Noting that the activity of soviets must correspond to party demands, it is added that "in this context, the role of peoples deputies--especially writer deputies who march in the front rank of communists--must be increased in our public life." Writers are asked to "give special attention to questions of the education of the new man, perfecting the younger generation's knowledge and spiritual maturity in their works and daily activity."

LOCAL SOVIETS ASKED TO BE MORE EFFECTIVE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 20 May carries on page 1 a 1,300-word lead editorial on the importance of local soviet organizations which was discussed at a recent plenum of the AzCP CC. As noted at the plenum, "the work of a number of soviets of peoples deputies does not meet the demands of the time. Some of them have only a slight influence on the progress in meeting state plans and on the work and concerns of labor collectives. Some are not resolving questions regarding meeting the demands of the population with enough decisiveness and effort, and they are not giving enough thought to strengthening political education and mass cultural work. A part of the deputies are not fulfilling their high state responsibilities."

Economics

AZERBAIJANI CITY BUILT ALONG BAM

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 1 May carries on page 3 a 500-word report by Urshan Memmedov, chief of the BAM sector of Azerbaydchansantekh combine, noting that "for 6 years the Azerbaijan construction administration has been active in the Ulkan settlement of the Baykal-Amur Railroad. Builders of our republic are building a beautiful settlement for railroad workers. Three-quarters of the construction of the settlement will be completed this year." Noting that 150 families have

already moved into their quarters, it is added that "in Ulkan the now operational railroad station, the kindergarten and the school excite everyone with their beauty and their national Azerbaijani form." It is pointed out that "in Ulkan, which is different from other BAM settlements, all construction and installation work is being done by Azerbaijani organizations. With this goal in mind, the BAM assembly sector was established under the purview of the Santekhmontazh Trust of the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction of the AzSSR in 1981."

IRREGULARITIES REVEALED IN NAKHCHYVAN HOUSING

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 4 May carries on page 2 a 700-word unsigned article on a meeting of the Nakhchyvan Gorkom at which serious shortcomings in the work of the city ispolkom in the allocation of housing were discussed. "At the time of the investigation it was ascertained that questions on the allocation and changing of apartments at the Nakhchyvan City Soviet Ispolkom were not being handled properly. There are abuses and corruption in this matter." It was found that "nepotism and localism figure prominently." Three members of the gorispolkom--the deputy chairman, chairman and legal adviser--were removed from their jobs and subjected to punishment.

STUDENT CONSTRUCTION BRIGADES IN SIBERIA

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 4 May carries on page 4 a 200-word AZERINFORM report on the itinerary of student construction groups from the S. M. Kirov Azerbaijan State University. "Tyumen Oblast is one of the basic destinations for members of the construction group. Here they are participating in the construction of a number of projects in Surgut. Close to 300 men and women will work at the Adygey canning factory. The Kirov Rayon of the kray is once again accepting members of the Youth international construction group. There are Cuban, Vietnamese and Laotian students in the group's composition. They will work shoulder to shoulder with Soviet boys and girls in the construction of an animal husbandry firm."

WORKING TIME LOSSES STUDIED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 13 May carries on page 2 a 1,650-word article by A. Abdullayev, director of the Trade and Social Services section of the AzSSR Peoples Control Committee, in which it is emphasized that "a firm discipline and effective use of work time in production depends on the working and living situation in the institution to a significant degree." A number of enterprises which supply workers with warm meals, laundries, barber shops and similar amenities are cited. "However, this important social question, which is important in raising work discipline and productivity, is not approached with the necessary concern in all institutions. The amount of work time lost by workers and bureaucrats due to protracted lunches escapes notice." Numerous enterprises which are losing working time due to the inadequacies of their canteens and meal preparations are cited.

LETTERS COMPLAIN ABOUT PACE OF SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 17 May carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial reviewing recent letters to the editor about the pace of school construction. "It is a pity that the tempo of school construction is not meeting growing demands." Recent letters from a number of villages are enumerated. It is explained that "especially at a time when the school reform is being implemented, parents wish their children to study in their native village, in their own well-lit and spacious classrooms." However, "a careless attitude toward school construction on the part of construction organizations has not yet completely been eliminated. Sometimes the Ministry of Education delays projects and it slows down furnishing the buildings with the necessary equipment. As for party organizations, they are not putting enough pressure on the builders. The State Construction Committee has to strengthen its general control. Although all of this has been criticized in the past, the speed and quality of school construction has not been fundamentally improved everywhere."

Social and Cultural Affairs

YOUTH ATTITUDES TOWARD WORK SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 4 May carries on page 3 a 1,600-word interview with Zahid Garalov, director of the Azerbaijan Institute for Pedagogical Research, on problems connected with the formation of youth attitudes toward socially productive work. Sociological research has revealed that, with regard to school children, "their concepts of what they will be in the future sometimes convey a romantic character" and do not correspond to the needs of production. A survey conducted among 6th-10th graders in Baku revealed that "only 5.5 percent wanted to work in trades concerned with material production. Eighty-seven percent want to work in the nonproductive sector. Some 7.5 percent do not know what they want to do." It is also noted that "only 12 percent of the 9th-10th graders in village rayon schools in various regions expressed a desire to work in agriculture, 78 percent wanted to work in the nonproductive sector and 10 percent did not know what they wanted. Those who wanted to work in cotton farming totaled 3.6 percent. Those wanting to work in animal husbandry, an important sector for the republic, is no higher than 2 percent. As is seen, a serious lack of correspondence is felt between the demands of production and youth aspirations. Production demands that 70 percent work in material production, but only 11 percent of the school children wish to do so."

WRITERS UNION PLENUM ON LANGUAGE PURIFICATION

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 11 May carries on pages 1, 7 a 950-word statement by Mirza Ibragimov, chairman of the Azerbaijan Writers Union, on a recent plenum at which "esthetic language problems in all genres of literature were discussed." Stressing achievements in the Soviet period in the language reform sector, Ibragimov said that "in the course of these years the Azerbaijani literary language has

been purged of foreign words and of words and expressions which did not correspond to our language structure and which littered our vocabulary environment. Our literary language, which is being constantly enriched, has taken its nourishment from two life-giving sources, from folklore and descriptive language in which the wisdom of the people is reflected, and from the experience of great Russian literature and the literature of fraternal peoples of our country." Certain persistent shortcomings are pointed out. "The way is open, in some literary works, to word-coining and language aridity which leads to the simplification of important concepts and ideas. Jargonistic expressions, dialectisms and long-forgotten archaic words are used." It is added that "this tendency, as well as efforts to artificially introduce European words into the contemporary language is meaningless."

AZERBAIJANI ETHNOGENESIS DISCUSSED AT ACADEMY MEETING

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 15 May carries on page 4 a 1,000-word report by Aydyn Memmedov on a scientific-theoretical meeting of the departments of literature, language and fine arts of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences. The meeting was "devoted to problems in the history of the formation of the Azeri language." "It was noted that there is no scientific basis to the idea that the Azeri language which, in the genetic classification of the Turkic languages belongs to the Oghuz group, took shape in the 11-12th centuries after the Seljuk migration. Remnants of this mistaken theory are impeding the study of the deep strata of the long history of the Azeri language." On the basis of analysis of various cultural, epical and toponymic data, it is stressed that "there is no reason to be amazed at the probability that Turkic language ethnoses such as the Maittans, Khurrites, Az and other peoples migrated to Central Asia and the Altay from the Near East and the Transcaucasus."

'THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL IN LITERATURE' REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Baku AZERBAYJAN in Azeri No 3, 1984 carries on pages 188-191 a 2,500-word review by Bekir Nabihev of G. Gasymzade's "The National and International in Literature," which was published by 'Elm', Baku, 1982. Noting the importance of the work, it is added that "it is a pity that not only do our ideological opponents in bourgeois countries, but also some intellectuals living in our country present the great Soviet culture as a monochromatic unity and, proceeding from this, make a number of serious mistakes and distortions in their writings." The work under review is described as "the first valuable step in filling the gap" in the study of "the relationship and unity of the international with the national." With regard to the national question, it "rejects the tendency to artificially hasten the solution of problems such as the future of nationalities and the fate of languages."

MONOGRAPH ON AZERBAIJANI BARDS REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 25 May carries on page 5 a 1,100-word article by Tariyel Memmedov reviewing the work by

Amina Eldarova, "Azerbaijani Bardic Art" which was published in Russian by the "Ishyg" press in 1984. "The basic goal of the study is to show the result of long years of ethnomusicological research, namely, the ways in which a national bardic school emerges and is formed." It is added that "the creativity of Azerbaijani bards is sometimes explained falsely in bourgeois sovietology, and a negative relationship is developed to the lively interest shown by the people to this original art; a reactionary idea is put forth like 'bardic art is strongly forbidden' in our time." The book is highly praised "not only for the author's erudition, but for believably presenting a methodological framework guaranteeing that the correct conclusions be drawn."

AZERBAIJANI ISLAMISTS TO MEET IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 29 May carries on page 4 a 250-word announcement of a scientific-theoretical conference on "Methodological Questions in Soviet Islamic Studies" to be held jointly by the Social Sciences Teaching Section of the AzSSR Ministry of Specialized Higher and Middle Education and the Department of the History and Theory of Scientific Atheism at the S. M. Kirov Azerbaijan State University. The conference begins on 31 May. The following reports will be given: "Basic methodological questions in Soviet Islamic studies" by G. I. Mustafayev; "Soviet Islamic studies on the role and place of Islam in contemporary national liberation movements" by Y. I. Rustamov; "Methodological questions in the research into the Koran and Islamic traditions" by P. H. Makhmudov and M. F. Jalilov; and "Research on the socioeconomic conditions underlying the emergence of Islam in Soviet Islamic studies" by M. F. Mehdiyev.

International

POEMS ON 'SOUTHERN SUBJECT' HAILED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 11 May carries on pages 6-7 a 1,850-word review by Aziza Ahmedova of the "Collected Works" of Mirvarid Dilbazi. "The poetess, who closely connects the struggle for freedom in Iran to the ongoing anticolonial struggles in the entire East, has devoted her best political lyrics to the fate of her blood brothers living in Southern Azerbaijan and to their struggle for freedom and democracy." Citing a number of her poems on this subject, it is added that "these lyrics occupy respected places among the ranks of the poems written on the Southern subject in Azerbaijani Soviet literature."

CAREER OF IRANIAN AZERBAIJANI WRITER HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 18 May carries on page 8 a 1,300-word article by Rafiga Gasymova, scientific worker in the Southern Azerbaijani Literature section of the Nizami Institute of Literature, on the life and works of Seyid Mehdi E'timad (1898-1980) and his role in Iranian Azerbaijani culture. It is noted that he became involved with VATAN YOLUNDA, which was published in Tabriz in Azerbaijani between 1941-1945 by the Soviet army of occupation, and, in 1943, with the "Poets'

Council" which was under the newspapers purview. After the fall of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic E'timad was imprisoned for 3 years. After the February revolution, he became active in the "Azerbaijani Poets and Writers Society" in Tabriz and Tehran and published his poetry in its publications. It is concluded that "Seyid Mehdi E'timad's poetry is completely worthy of broad research and propagandizing as examples of valuable poetry which lovingly reflects the life, wishes and thought, and the longing for freedom of the people of Southern Azerbaijan."

IRAQI AZERBAIJANIS AT CENTER OF ATTENTION

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 18 May carries on page 8 a 1,250-word article by Javanshir Khydyrov reviewing "A Short History of the Iraqi Turkmans" (Baghdad, 1961) by Shakir Sabir Zabit. It is noted that since the 1958 Iraqi Revolution "events of great importance in the cultural life of the Iraqi Azerbaijanis took place. They can watch programs in their own mother tongue on Kerkuk television. YURD newspaper is published regularly in Baghdad. Education in the mother tongue continues in the elementary schools. The Administration for Iraqi Turkman Culture was established under the Iraq Ministry of Culture." The reviewer points out that "this book is one of the very few works written about the Turkic peoples living in Iraq either in our fatherland or abroad." It is added that "virtually no special research has been done on the Iraqi Azerbaijanis or the history of their settlement in Iraq." The book itself is filled with minor mistakes; for example, "the author tries to describe certain events which took place from the point of view of psychological-spiritual factors rather than their socioeconomic character."

Political Affairs

PROPOSALS MADE ON USE OF FUNDS FOR 'INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 4 May carries on page 3 a 2,000-word article by Distinguished Economist A. Gabisonia, a Gosplan department head, in answer to readers' questions on how best to use industry's "social-cultural measures and housing construction funds" to provide for the infrastructural needs not only of the workers and enterprises themselves but also for the rayon, city, district, and community in which they are located. Gabisonia outlines the structure and mechanism of these funds and lists a large number of essential facilities and services they are designed to provide for--housing, medical care, child care, sanatoriums and summer camps, utility installation, and many others. The role of the trade unions in deciding on spending, as well as other procedures, is sketched. Figures are given on fund amounts and spending in the past 8 years.

The author then notes that utilization of these funds has been quite unsatisfactory. Millions of rubles go unused from year to year, unspent funds being converted to "free surplus" at the start of each new year. Detailed figures are given on amounts and percentages spent (or under-spent) for the various purposes in the various ministries and sectors in 1982. There are three basic reasons. One, for "over 20 years now" the funds--which are after all "merely money"--have not been adequately backed up by material allocations [limity]. Two, in many cases the funds are mere "fictions"--on paper only, as outfits that are strapped for working capital "borrow" all the resources in the funds. Three, executives and managers are too timid and lack initiative: after all, they can be called to account for misspending but no one bothers them if they spend little or nothing.

Gabisonia then argues the need for ways to channel these funds into city, rayon, and community needs in the context of harmonizing territorial and sectorial interests. One big obstacle is the excessive "separateness" of the various enterprises and sectors. By law, the "funds" are nontransferrable either to other outfits or to the local administrative unit--even though, as the author insists, putting them to work in the community would benefit everyone. What is needed is some kind of intersectorial organ to "accumulate" contributions from the funds for such purposes. The local ispolkoms do not now have that kind of power, nor do the RAPOs. Gabisonia urges "some kind" of intersectorial organ within the ispolkoms. Just such

an experiment is now under way in Kutaisi, Rustavi, and Zugdidi, in which the appropriate organ draws up to 10 percent of surplus funds from the particular outfit, regardless of affiliation, and sees to their proper allocation for the indicated purposes. Until this experiment is fine-tuned and the decision made as to whether to extend it to the whole republic, enterprise and organization leadership must make better use of the powers and resources they have now.

TOPICS OF PARTY SECRETARY SEMINARS REPORTED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 May carries on page 2 G. Kharebashvili's 2,300-word report of meetings of the "permanent seminars" of primary party organization secretaries as part of the lead-up to the Second Republic Assembly of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations. The permanent seminars are organized by ministries and sectors.

Seminars in the Education Ministry system were held simultaneously in various regions. They dealt mainly with ways to implement the school reform project. Participants examined problems such as vocational guidance, effective links between the schools and the enterprises that need their graduates for the workforce, the need of "vigorous recruitment" of young teachers into the party, the inadequacy of the material-technical base, the scarcity of male teachers in the public schools, and the desirability of giving school party secretaries time off in the week for attention to party matters.

The MVD seminar was conducted by the political department that was set up soon after the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The focus was on dealing forcefully with dishonest law enforcement officers and nurturing righteous ones, especially through promotion of promising young militiamen. It was noted that too often, wrongdoing and lackluster performance of duties are passed over in silence.

The Agricultural Production Committee seminar dealt with the problem of providing the conditions necessary to retain young workers and keep turnover down. In some cases, qualified young specialists have been turned down when they applied for slots that were vacant. Other matters dealt with included the effectiveness of the agricultural reorganization and the spread of unregulated brigades. Finally, it was noted that the separation of raykom and RAPO functions is still often hindered when raykom agriculture departments "overload" RAPO specialists with "assignments" and attempt to deal with issues already taken care of by RAPO organs.

STALIN HELPED POPULARIZE 'ONE STEP FORWARD, TWO STEPS BACK'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 May carries on page 2 an 1,800-word essay by Professor Dr of History Sh. Tetvadze on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of Lenin's "One Step Forward, Two Steps Back," which summarized the wrangling of the various factions at the Second RSDWP Congress and laid down the doctrines that form the core of revolutionary bolshevik principles, shaping the "party of a new type." There is

some discussion of Lenin's conflict with the "opportunist" who would have allowed just about anyone to be a party member, as well as explanation of the essence of "democratic centralism" and the need everywhere, in all circumstances, for communists to be flexible, quick to react to changing conditions, and always in the vanguard.

Lenin's teachings on these matters were propounded and popularized in the Caucasus in the journal PROLETARIATIS BRDZOLA [The Struggle of the Proletariat], which was edited by Stalin. The author of the essay says that Stalin's journal was the most effective propaganda organ after the Russian PROLETARIY itself, from which the Georgian counterpart reprinted numerous articles. Of Stalin's own articles in PROLETARIATIS BRDZOLA, "The Proletarian Class and the Proletarian Party," which drew on Lenin's writings, played a most significant role.

PLUSES, MINUSES IN PERFORMANCE OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 27 May carries on page 2 a 1,000-word survey of several rayon newspapers, assessing their performance in terms of relevance, objectivity and timeliness, how hard-hitting they are, and the like. Good marks are given to Gurdzhaani Rayon's LENINIS GZIT for spotlighting vineyard work; Telavi Rayon's ALAZNIS GANTIADI for its no-nonsense reporting of sovkhoz workers, including essential machinery operators, who have left the farm in its most busy season to find work elsewhere; and Kvareli Rayon's KVARELI for its dynamic treatment of efforts against crop sparenness. Bad marks are given to Tsiteltskaro Rayon's AKHALI SHIRAKI for failing to report the real state of affairs with regard to vineyard problems, printing contradictory assessments of the actual situation; and to Akhmeta Rayon's BAKHTRIONI for printing positive reports that do not match the facts as ascertained by party unit studies. The article ends by reminding newspaper editors and reporters that their job is not merely to "register" the state of affairs but to "organize" efforts to eliminate shortcomings and improve the situation.

ANAGA VILLAGE ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ANTICORRUPTION MEASURES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 May carries on page 2 a 1,500-word GRUZINFORM report of the Anaga Village Assembly (Signakhi Rayon) which discussed the widespread corruption that prevailed in the district and the measures that have been taken to eradicate it, with reference to materials published in KOMUNISTI on 16 March. The case became widely publicized in the rayon and the republic. The article goes into some detail on the particular components of the crimes, graft, and corruption that dragged many normally upright people into the mess, tarnished the district's proud past, and resulted in enormous economic decline. Details and names are given concerning the wine adulteration scandal that resulted in people being poisoned, the large-scale uprooting of both social-sector and household vineyards (a few entrepreneurs somehow illegally acquired heavy-duty tractors which they used for the purpose, charging customers 600 rubles per hectare), growing of private vegetables and melons for sale at exorbitant prices, the case of a man who set up his own sheep-raising

operation and got rich on that, cases of plot owners renting them to other entrepreneurs, and the like. Discipline declined drastically as fewer and fewer able-bodied workers went out into the kolkhoz fields. Productivity figures are cited attesting to the deplorable situation. Financial wrongdoing involved bookkeepers and managers and amounted to large sums--which, incidentally, are still credited to the kolkhoz account but no one will claim them. Local and higher-level party, farm, and soviet officials were replaced, including rayon first secretary Buchukuri. The new leadership has undertaken measures to clean up the situation, and the results are already apparent; kolkhoz members are working in the fields again, and productivity is up. Villagers vow that Anaga will wash away the shame and regain its lost glory.

ACTIONS OF ALERT BORDER GUARDS, CITIZENS LAUDED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 29 May carries on page 4, on the occasion of Border Guards Day, which was celebrated 28 May, four small GRUZINFORM items by Maj E. Lukashvili totaling 700 words, recounting the alert actions of border guards and citizens in unspecific border locations that resulted in the apprehension of "border violators." One incident in particular stands out. Thirteen-year-old Andria Rukhadze and his friend were walking home from school when they stopped to greet friends and neighbors getting off the bus from the city. A stranger among the passengers, however, caught their eye. Andria cleverly asked him if he wasn't a relative of the Imedadzes (no family named Imedadze lives in the border town), and when the man said yes the kids turned him in. The "uninvited guest" was caught.

Economics

'THRIFT' NEEDED TO ENSURE ADEQUATE RESOURCES, VOLUME GROWTH RATE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 May has a 1,400-word front-page editorial focusing on the need for "thrift" to ensure adequate resources and maintain the desired growth rate of production volume. It draws on the findings of an expanded GCP Central Committee Buro meeting which examined economic performance in the first 4 months. Although plan fulfillment was good overall, quite a few enterprises failed to meet target. A number of all-union-subordinated outfits are singled out in this regard. Diminishing stock of recourses slowed down the growth rate of production volume, which needs to be maintained at 6.1 percent. The main reserve to be tapped is thrifty consumption of raw materials and energy. In this regard, again, a number of all-union enterprises are listed as having overconsumed resources, and the Tbilisi regional power plant has increased fuel consumption per kilowatt-hour by 10 grams over the 1981 level (reference is made to Chernenko's complaint on these matters at the Serp i Molot plant). On the plus side, several outfits are cited for boosting output while reducing costs; they include the Poti Hydromechanization Machine Building Plant and the Rustavi Crane Building Plant.

APRIL RAIL CAR IDLENESS WORSE THAN IN 1983

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 May carries on page 1, under the rubric "KOMUNISTI's Watchpost," Sh. Amashukeli's 700-word article giving figures on rail car idleness in April due to freight recipients' failure to unload cars on time. The figures are worse than in April of last year. Freight recipients in Gardabani Rayon, for example, had 197 idle cars--75 more than in April 1983. In some of the other rayons for which figures are given, the jump is even worse. Total idle cars came to 5,626 in the month. Statistics for the first 10 days in May show the same trend. In contrast, the workers of the Transcaucasian Railroad have improved their performance in regard to keeping rail cars in circulation.

MEANS OF PREVENTING COLCHIS RESWAMPIFICATION DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 May carries on page 2 R. Rusia's 500-word article on technical means being developed to prevent reswampification of large tracts of the Colchidian Lowlands, whose fertile soils have been reclaimed over a period of many years at considerable expense. The main cause of reswampification, which can take place in 3 to 4 years after drainage, is the growth of unwanted grasses and other weeds in the drainage networks. The Colchidian farms lack the necessary machinery to keep the canals clear, and the very few types of equipment that are available at all are not really suitable for Colchis.

Reference is made to an experiment last year using laser instruments to make reclamation more effective. Some 18 types of equipment are now being tested, and technical contracts for suitable development have been drawn up with six research and development outfits. The Polytechnic Institute's Mechanization Department is working on an adaptation of existing devices to keep the drainage canals clear of weeds. The blueprints have been completed, and a test model is to be developed soon.

YUGOSLAVIAN-MADE ELECTRONIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGES TO BE INSTALLED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 May carries on page 2 Sh. Amashukeli's 1,400-word article about plans now under way to install electronic telephone exchanges in Tbilisi--the first in the USSR. The reporter explains the principles by which the systems operate and their advantages over conventional ones (Tbilisi's telephone system is woefully bad). The exchanges are made by the Yugoslavian firm Nikola Tesla and are rated highly all over Europe; Sweden already has some, and France has inquired into the possibility. Plans call for the work to begin in 1985 and finish in 1986. The installation is to be done by Yugoslav engineers. The equipment's extensive documentation is now being translated from the English. The new exchanges will replace a number of old ones (the exchange prefixes are listed) to provide about 60,000 numbers. New conventional exchanges that are to be built will add still more telephone capacity to the city.

The article devotes considerable space to chronic problems plaguing the existing system, in particular the damage that is done to telephone lines by broken water and heating lines as well as fuel oil [mazut] that has been spilled into access holes. The leaking steam and oil have made it impossible to get in and correct the situation. Officials of the sectors responsible for damaged utility lines seem in no hurry to take the necessary measures, and the affected telephone subscribers have gone sometimes for months without satisfaction. The reporter reckons that if the phone systems serving those particular sectors were affected, we'd see some action soon enough.

PEOPLES CONTROL PROBES TEA, WINE, LIGHT INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 31 May devotes all of page 2 to the regular feature "The People's Watchful Eye," concerned with various-level peoples control units, the investigations they conduct, and the measures they initiate.

Georgian Peoples Control Committee Deputy Chairman V. Tavzarashvili's 2,000-word article focuses on problems of the tea, wine, and light industry sectors. Poor discipline (in particular, "implementation" and delivery contract discipline) and large amounts of overstocks [sverkhnformativnyye ostatki] are the main recurring themes, also failure by the various organizations to submit accurate auditing reports on time. Figures are given on ruble amounts of overstocks, also on amounts of "figure padding" and other distortions that internal audits "failed to reveal." Other problems include low quality, particularly in the wine industry, and figures are given on amounts of fines assessed and numbers of bottles rejected. In addition, capital construction of tea industry facilities continues to lag behind requirements. Throughout, the author of the article emphasizes that sector officials and managers are to blame for poor performances in these regards, and a number are named as having been reprimanded, cited, and warned.

G. Vashakidze's 400-word article recounts the malfeasance of the "head men" and workers of Mereti Kolkhoz in Gori Rayon, who connived to build 12 hectares of fruit orchards and 2 hectares of mulberry trees--all on paper, all fictitious. Documents were drawn up on the "work done," and 56 persons divided up 1,195 rubles in wages and bonuses for 255 man-days.

TBILISI FAT WORKS AN 'EXEMPLARY SOCIALIST ENTERPRISE'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 May carries on page 2 Sh. Amashukeli's 1,400-word profile of the Tbilisi Fat Works [Zhirokombinat], a division of Soyuzmargarinprom that is now celebrating its 50th anniversary. It has been designated a Communist Labor Enterprise and won numerous awards in socialist competition, including the USSR Food Industry Ministry's Red Banner as best in sector. Various components of the outfit have been designated "showcase/model" [pokazatel'nyy] shops and the like. It has a yearly output of 82 million rubles' worth of 20 types of margarine, which are prized all over the USSR and abroad. There have

been no customer complaints in the past 15 years. Vigorous adoption of improved technologies and the installation of efficient British production lines have helped boost productivity and cut costs. The brigade method is in use everywhere. Figures on plan fulfillment and profit are impressive.

One of the outstanding virtues of the plant is its successful harmonious integration of production with social amenities. All the shops are nicely equipped and pleasant to work in. Each shop has its own leisure room with a snack bar. The main cafeteria is a model of its kind. The grounds of the enterprise are like a well-planned park. There is a free kindergarten for workers' children, and a zoo. There are well-run consumer service outlets. The sports complex includes a steam bath, a swimming pool, and a billiards room. The dormitories are nicely appointed, and the library has thousands of books. There is a youth bar for young workers. On breaks or after work, employees can go to "psychological relaxation rooms" [kabinety psikhologicheskoy razgruzki] to be soothed by restful slide projections and music. The enterprise also has a tradition of revering its war dead: There is a monument, and the names of war heroes are included in the brigade plans, whose living members cheerfully fulfill their departed comrades' quotas. Administration and party offices are well-appointed.

The enterprise's auxiliary farm complex in Gachiani, Gardabani Rayon, is productive and efficiently run, utilizing all the latest techniques, equipment, and methods of labor organization. It raises hogs, poultry (the incubator is capable of hatching out 20,000 chicks at a time), bees, and various crops.

The author of the article urges business executives, managers, specialists, and party and soviet officials to visit this thriving combine, and see what an "exemplary socialist enterprise" can be.

'LABOR SEMESTER' PLANS OUTLINED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 22 May has an 1,100-word front-page editorial outlining plans for this year's "labor semester." Around 16,000 VUZ students and 187,000 public school students will be working on projects inside and outside the republic, including the other socialist countries. One innovation this year is an experiment in which students will be independently in charge of running farm crop harvesting, transport, and sales [realizatsiya] operations. Unfortunately, there are executives who refuse to hire student help, partly because of their own irresponsibility and partly because student work performance is not always of the best quality. To improve the latter, all the ministries and departments have set up special groups in their training combines.

CLOUD-SEEDING TECHNIQUES YIELD ECONOMIC BENEFITS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 May carries on page 3 M. Siradze's 900-word interview with Givi Shanidze, director of the Transcaucasian Hydrometeorological Scientific-Research Institute, concerning cloud-seeding techniques developed by him and his staffers to enhance

precipitation from clouds which do not normally give up rain and thus boost water resources for irrigation and hydropower purposes. Shanidze sketches the history of practical research into such techniques, beginning in the mid-1940's, and notes that experiments were tried out in Transcaucasia to meet increasing water requirements due to the region's economic growth. The principles behind the techniques are explained.

The reagents that are used are chiefly dry ice, seeded from aircraft, and silver or lead iodide, injected by means of special rockets. The techniques can be used in regions having natural or manmade bodies of water, any season of the year. Experiments have been made in the Iori basin, over Lake Paravani, and over Lake Sevan (Armenia). In the Iori basin they have yielded a 10 percent increase in water resources.

To many readers' expressed fears that such endeavors constitute dangerous "tampering with nature," Shanidze responds that the operations are localized so as not to affect neighboring districts where induced precipitation is not wanted.

GOALS, PROCEDURES OF ORCHARD/VINEYARD 'CENSUS' OUTLINED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 22 May carries on page 2 a 900-word article by GSSR Central Statistical Administration Deputy Head A. Dzhandzhgava, chairman of the Bureau of Preparations and Implementation of the All-Union Census, on the upcoming all-union "census" of fruit and citrus orchards, berry plantings, and vineyards to be conducted from 1 July to 1 August. Plantings on all kolkhozes, sovkhozes, household lands, co-op operations and auxiliary farm complexes will be included. At present, social-sector farm reports do not include household holdings. There are a number of categories of fruit tree plantings that are not subject to the census, including wind-protection belts, decorative trees and shrubs, and those that have been allowed to grow wild. One purpose of the census is to determine the selective quality of the various breeds. Reference is made to procedures for conducting the census, which organs are responsible for particular categories of land use, and so on. Special "registrars" will conduct the household plot census.

MANAGEMENT EXPERIMENT A SUCCESS AT GRUZKABEL'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 May carries on page 2 an 1,800-word article by G. Kalandadze, a department head in Gosplan's Scientific-Research Institute for Economics, Planning, and Administration of the National Economy, concerning Gruzkabel's successful implementation of the management experiment being conducted in 15 enterprises and associations of the USSR Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry in Georgia (plus one enterprise under the Ministry of Heavy Machine Building). The experiment, which went into effect on 1 January, was designed to accord more rights and responsibilities to enterprise management, including the formation and utilization of wage funds, in order to encourage efficiency and seek reserves. Even in this short time, results have been excellent. Gruzkabel' has complied with contract delivery terms 100 percent. Stable

output norms and wage normatives are in force. The work has been reorganized to permit combining jobs and shift manpower to other sectors in order to eliminate "bottlenecks," improve worker motivation, and raise wages. The brigade form is in force throughout. In seeking reserves, time and motion studies have been made. Incentives to produce more consumer goods have led to increased profits. Quality Emblem figures are high, and more items are to be submitted later in the year.

UTILIZATION OF WASTES FOR LIVESTOCK FEED URGED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 May carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by Prof A. Kozmanishvili and Candidate of Agriculture Dzh. Kvirkashvili on the desirability of making more effective use of food, agricultural, and industrial wastes to be processed into livestock feed and feed additives. The article is prefaced by an editorial note stating that this is the first response to the recent GCP Central Committee and GSSR Council of Ministers letter to all party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs as well as workers in the various sectors concerning ways to seek out and utilize reserves for agricultural production.

The authors present a long list of plants, food and slaughterhouse by-products, and mining and industrial minerals that can be processed in turn to bolster feed reserves. These include potato greens, beet tops, eggplant vines, grape cuttings, tea cuttings, wine, fruit juice, and distillery residues, pasta and fat processing wastes, and a number of forest products. Minerals such as chalk, dolomite, and bentonite can be recovered from industrial processes for use as additives. For a number of the types of wastes the authors present an analysis of their nutritive content and estimated amounts of additional feed and feed components that can be obtained. Early and late potato greens, based on hectarage under those crops, could be processed to yield up to 27,000 tons of feed meal. Analogous figures are given for beet tops, tea and grape cuttings, eggplant vines, and others. Offal from the meat combines is also analyzed in the same way.

The authors acknowledge that at present the republic lacks the necessary machinery and equipment to maximize utilization of these reserves, but with a little effort the present potential could be put to use immediately to yield enough additional feed to produce an additional 5,000 tons of meat.

SOWING LAGS 'ALARMINGLY' DUE TO RAIN, SNOW

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 May has a 900-word front-page editorial on the "alarming" lag in sowing and planting, especially in central and eastern Georgia and certain highland districts where excessive rain and even snowfall slowed the work. As of 21 May, only 310,768 of 409,557 hectares were completed, and save for certain perennial grasses, not a single sowing plan was on schedule. Vegetables and corn are singled out among other crops. The GCP Central Committee has taken urgent "organizational measures" to rectify the situation. On the plus side, figures are cited to show that feed procurement operations are proceeding normally as of 21 May. The editorial is prefaced by a brief quote from

Shevardnadze on general matters of effectiveness, intensification, and scientific-technical advances.

WEED CONTROL EFFORTS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 29 May carries on page 3 L. Mitichashvili's 400-word report of a regular meeting of the Republic Coordinating Council for Supervision of Weed Control, which was created 4 years ago to study the weed problem in various regions and take measures. Widespread support by the relevant units and organizations, as well as the public at large, have yielded good results. A number of distinguished participants and the topics they discussed are listed, including particularly troublesome weeds. A brief passage notes that weed control will have to be mainly through chemicals for 20 years, although the public favors mechanical means. The most effective preventive is to ensure weed-free crop seeds, especially through strict quarantine procedures on seeds imported from outside.

MAIN RIVER BRIDGE STILL UNCOMPLETED AFTER 7 YEARS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 29 May on page 4, under the recurring rubric "A Glance Along the Way" [created to spotlight deplorable conditions in various localities], carries a 200-word KOMUNISTI report on the 200-meter metal bridge that crosses over the Alazani River into Lagodekhi Rayon [from Signakhi]. Construction was begun 7 years ago by the Telavi District No 9 unit of the Highway Department's Mostostroy. Work was halted not long after it began, and the lop-sided structure that is there is so poorly marked that there have been three car crashes totaling 6 lives lost. It seems Mostostroy decided that a bridge of that width and length could not be built of metal, and "they are thinking about" some other kind of structure. But when?

KOMUNISTI ROUNDTABLE ON CONTRACT BRIGADE FORM IN CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 30 May devotes all of page 2 to a 5,000-word KOMUNISTI roundtable discussing the history, structure, and advantages of the increasing spread of the "brigade contract" form of labor organization and wages in construction. The roundtable was conducted by Sh. Amashukeli and was participated in by several construction and rural construction officials and managers who also took part in a recent GCP Central Committee meeting on the subject. The method has proved to be very effective in harmonizing the interests of the workers, the sector, and society. Figures are given in the number and percentage of brigades on the relevant sectors; amounts and percentage of total construction and installation work done by such brigades; growth in productivity, output per worker, and wages; and reduction in the prime cost, amount of manual labor, and labor turnover. Reference is made to the Zhinvali GES project's dramatic upturn after a special variety of the brigade contract known as the "section contract" [uchastkovoy podryad] was introduced experimentally there in 1978. Mention is also made of various shortcomings and snags in the adoption of the brigade contract method, which requires careful engineering

preparation, rhythmic supplies and materials, and close cooperation by the client in order to work properly. In addition, many construction officials and managers have either balked at adopting it wholeheartedly or have merely gone through the motions, and performance indicators in such cases are less satisfactory.

Social and Cultural Affairs

ACTIVITIES OF TOPOONYMICS RESEARCH CENTER OUTLINED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 5 May carries on page 3 a 700-word KOMUNISTI interview with Professor Shota Dzidziguri, academic secretary of the Academy of Sciences Language and Literature Department and head of Tbilisi State University's Toponymics Laboratory, concerning that center's research into Georgian place names. The work has been going on for some years, gathering data on thousands of names of human settlements as well as geographic features and other sites all over the republic. Much of the research is of great historical value, shedding light on migration, culture, interaction with other ancient peoples of Eurasia, and other aspects of Georgia's past as well as ethnographic problems of present-day interest. In addition to periodic publications, the center is working on dictionaries and other reference works of value to this important study.

NOVEL HYPOTHESIS SHEDS NEW LIGHT ON 'TUNGUSKA METEORITE'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 5 May carries on page 4 a 1,300-word article by Professor of Technical Sciences Dr E. Iordanishvili, a "scientist in Leningrad" [affiliation not given], proposing a new hypothesis to explain the mystery of the "Tunguska Meteorite" that fell in Siberia on 30 June 1908 and devastated large tracts of forest but left few other traces. Of the solid facts known to scientists from eyewitness accounts and other observations and investigations, two key elements of the sighting, involving different altitudes above the earth, seemed to be in contradiction. Applying elementary laws of mechanics and other principles, Professor Iordanishvili hypothesizes that the meteorite struck the earth at such a low angle that it "skipped" like a flat stone across water, rose again to a higher altitude than on first entering the earth's atmosphere, and then landed farther on, in an area west of the Yenisei. The presumed area, in fact, includes a swampy, hilly region strewn with splintered rocks and huge boulders, and the author conjectures that the forest that has grown up over the site will prove to be about 75 years old.

In a 200-word commentary that was published in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in April, USSR Academy of Sciences Corresponding Member A. Abrikosov hails Iordanishvili's novel hypothesis and believes that it may well clear up this long-standing mystery.

'FEUDAL GEORGIA' EXHIBITION FEATURED ON 'MUSEUM DAY'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 May carries on page 3 S. Nutsubidze's 900-word tour of the magnificent "Feudal Georgia" Exhibition (4th through 18th centuries) in the Dzhanashia State Museum. The piece is pegged to International Museum Day. The various exhibit halls are described, their displays of artifacts, documents, costumes, weapons, tools, architectural and town layout diagrams, and the like. One outstanding feature is a large wall map of Georgia at the beginning of the 13th century, when it had dominion over lands well beyond its present borders and its political influence covered even more territory.

INSTITUTE'S PERINATAL, OB-GYN RESEARCH SKETCHED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 May carries on page 4 a 700-word piece by P. Kintraia, director of the Perinatal Medicine and Obstetric-Gynecological Scientific-Research Institute, concerning that institute's research, development, and testing of preventive and treatment techniques and medicines. The article is pegged to the annual scientific-practical conference on advances in perinatology, held in memory of Prof Konstantine Chachava, who 20 years ago pioneered the use of fetal EKGs, EEGs, and REEGs in order to track the unborn's physical development and well-being. Chachava set up a special group, backed up by a strong base, to study and develop medicines designed expressly for those purposes, because all too many physicians did not hesitate to use unsuitable compounds designed for more mature individuals. Among other things, medicines derived from plants were thoroughly tested for use in the treatment of oxygen deficiency. Another new direction, which has won acclaim, is the use of physical techniques for this purpose, specifically craniocerebral hypothermy. At the conference which opened 21 May, focus was on the use of helium-laser rays to treat pregnant women's toxicosis, an endeavor pioneered in the institute. Gesta Ruth, president of the Sixth Perinatology Congress, spent 2 weeks at the institute and proclaimed it a "Mecca" that all concerned should come to see.

TV PROGRAM ON HORRORS OF DRUG ADDICTION LAUDED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 May carries on page 4 R. Dvalishvili's 900-word piece reviewing a television program on the horrors of drug addiction among youth that was broadcast at 2050 on 14 May. Titled "A Frank Dialogue," it was produced by the State Radio and TV Committee's Main Youth Desk. Comparing the program favorably with other highly acclaimed and hard-hitting television features on problems of youth in the past while—"The Bells of Kakabeti," "A Fist Clenched in Anger," "They're Stealing Our Boys," and "Ampules of Death"—the author of the article praises this one for its tact, moderation, sternness, and professionalism. Although it is the kind of graphic documentation that makes one want to avert one's eyes from the screen, alarm need not call for panic.

Dvalishvili emphasizes especially the effectiveness of this kind of "fighting television," thanks to its urgent and topical theme as well as its high

professionalism. Health Minister Gela Lezhava took part as a commentator, and his deep personal concern as well as his background as a physician added vibrancy to the program. This is television as its best.

DRIVERS OF PRIVATE CARS CAUSE MOST ACCIDENTS, DEATHS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 May devotes most of page 3 to the regular rubric "Law, Order, and Us." The main feature this time is First Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs V. Shaduri's 1,900-word article on traffic safety, in particular the fact that drivers of private cars are involved in most traffic accidents and the deaths and injuries that result therefrom. "Automobilization is good," but it has its darker aspects. Despite Georgia's small size, some 900 persons are killed in auto accidents yearly, and thousands are injured and crippled. The reason is lack of discipline, flouting of the laws. Although accidents did decline in 1983 (Georgia had the best record in the USSR), there have been 771 accidents so far this year, resulting in 183 deaths and 952 injuries. The author then goes into the leading causes of accidents, including drunk driving and speeding, and figures and percentages are given in the various categories. Although Soviet laws have been toughened, too many drivers can count on leniency, for example a fine instead of having their license taken away, and Shaduri urges harsher penalties. The author concludes with a brief exhortation to use seat belts regularly.

LITERARY COLLECTION TO PROVIDE GEORGIAN/CAUCASIAN WORKS IN RUSSIAN

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 May carries on page 4 E. Kurtsikidze's 200-word characterization of a new annual literary collection, KAVKASIONI, which will provide Russian readers with the finest Georgian and Caucasian literary works, old and new, in Russian translation.

International

JAPANESE ENTHUSIAST OF GEORGIA VISITS REPUBLIC

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 20 May carries on page 4 L. Gakharia's 800-word profile of Prof Otani Fukashi, head of the Russian Philology Department at Japan's Teneri University and also head of the Russian Language and Literature Institute, who visited Georgia. He has written a number of studies on Russian literature, Russian-Japanese literary relations, and especially works on the influence of the Caucasus in the rise of Russian classical literature (Pushkin, Lermontov, Belinskiy). He has just come out with a photo album of Caucasian scenes, published in Tokyo by Nauka. He was especially entranced by Georgia's Aragvi Valley, which reminds him of home in many ways, and he states that Japanese are becoming increasingly interested in the Georgian people, admiring their national qualities. "We are both small nations, and we both seek peace through friendship." Fukashi wants to do Georgia's 12-century epic "Man in the Panther's Skin" into Japanese prose (it has already been translated into Japanese verse).

BASQUE-GEORGIAN LITERARY TIES PROMOTED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 May carries on page 4 M. Akhvlediani's 400-word article about the work of Xabier Quintana, the Basque scholar who is doing a great deal to foster Basque-Georgian literary relations, in particular by translating Georgian poetry--from the original--into Basque. His anthology of Georgian poetry in Basque is soon to appear, and he intends to translate Basque works into Georgian. He is also much involved in the Basque Academy's ongoing effort to develop and refine the Basque literary language. The author of the article acknowledges that although the Basque-Georgian/Caucasian hypothesis (regarding possible genetic affiliation of the two peoples) is a very popular one, it is still controversial.

ESPERANTO EXTOLLED AS 'NEUTRAL' INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 May carries on page 4 a 1,700-word article by Prof I. Tabagua, president of the Georgian Department of the USSR Esperanto Association, explaining the history and purpose of that artificial language and extolling it as an ideal "auxiliary language" for international relations, science, culture, the arts, and the promotion of peace. No single national language can serve such purposes, for the choice of a particular one would give the nation whose language it was a "privileged" position from which to strive for economic and political dominance. Esperanto has the virtue that it is "logically constructed" out of the most widely shared international vocabulary roots, with a completely regular grammar, and can be learned in "3 to 4 months" of study. Most important, it is both structurally and politically "neutral."

Esperanto is the most successful of the many artificial languages that have been proposed over the years. Numerous works in all endeavors, from politics to science to the arts, have been translated, including world classics. It has been used for international congresses and conferences. Numerous journals are published in it, especially in the nations of the socialist commonwealth. UN bodies, especially UNESCO, have undertaken to promote its use. The International Esperanto Association drew up an agreement on collaboration with the World Peace Council in 1974. The USSR Esperanto Association was set up in 1979, followed by branches in the union republics. Georgian enthusiasts were active early on, and an Esperanto journal was founded there in 1910. The language is taught at Tbilisi State University and other republic VUZes as well as some public schools.

KIRGHIZ SSR

Political Affairs

KIRGHIZ KOMSOMOL PLENUM DISCUSSES TRAINING FOR WORK

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz on 31 May carries on page 2 a 4,300-word, somewhat abbreviated speech by the second secretary of the Kirghizia Komsomol Central Committee, Ye. G. Semenenko, at the 10th plenum of the Komsomol Central Committee. He touches upon a number of issues, but mainly concentrates on the matter of educating young people for future work. Semenenko complains that only one-fourth of the 7th-10th graders in the republic are members of a students' production brigade and that such brigades have not been formed in 252 rural schools. Unfortunately, Komsomol obkoms and raykoms are not very interested in these brigades. This year there are 168 labor and recreation camps in the republic, a three-fold increase over 1978, and 14 permanent such camps are to be built in 1984-1987, capable in all of holding nearly 5,000 students. But just one-fifth of the students in oblast centers attend labor and recreation camps. One problem in the republic is that many students are not joining the work force after graduation. A certain portion of young people are aiming for the service sector or the administrative staff without getting into the material production sector, and as a result many branches of industry and agriculture are in need of cadres at the mass occupational level. As of 1 December 1983, more than 1,500 of last year's graduates, or 3 percent of the total, are neither working nor studying. It is necessary to bear in mind that imperialist propaganda is counting on students who are undergoing the process of forming a social consciousness, a situation that demands of Komsomol committees a fundamental improvement of ideological-educational work in schools and especially in professional and technical schools. In the present international situation the strengthening of military-patriotic and internationalist upbringing has special significance, and the Komsomol has been actively participating in relevant efforts. The start of the publication of the teachers' newspaper MUGALIMDER GAZETASY and the pioneer paper KYRGYZSTAN PIONERI in Russian is evidence of the party's concern for improving the study of Russian. At the present time there are nearly 20,000 young teachers, of whom 13,000 are Komsomol members, but sometimes pedagogues just starting out are burdened with an extremely great amount of work. Shortcomings in the organization of the educational process are leading some graduating teachers to shirk their professional and civic obligations, but unfortunately, such phenomena have not been given a principled evaluation in Komsomol organizations. Semenenko also discusses

problems with Komsomol secretaries in schools and with Pioneer leaders; nearly a third of the latter leave work before completing even a year of service. He also speaks of the preparations for the 12th All-World Festival of Young People and Students to be held in Moscow in 1985.

Economics

LEADERS IN KIRGHIZIYA URGED TO BE CAREFUL IN DISMISSING WORKERS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 15 May carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by A. Beyshekeyev of Moskovskiy Rayon urging that the leaders of enterprises and their associated social organs take the proper legal steps when trying to improve labor discipline. In some cases a compromising attitude toward infractions has been permitted. Beyshekeyev tells of incidents in which workers who had been dismissed, were reinstated in a manner so as to undermine the authority of the administration itself. Some employees are dismissed because of the incorrect attitude of some leaders to preserve labor discipline, and consequently the workers are reinstated by the courts. Thousands of rubles are thus paid out in salaries for work not accomplished during the lay-off period, and very rarely is this loss paid for by the guilty leaders who made the unlawful decisions.

KYRGYZSTAN SOVKHOZ IN RSFSR HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 23 May carries on page 2 a 900-word article by T. Duyshemaliyev, a professor and doctor of the historical sciences, on the efforts by people from Kirghizia to build up the economic potential of the Non-Black-Earth Zone in the RSFSR. Like Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Lithuania, and other republics, Kirghizia is aiding in the reclamation of the formerly unused lands of this region, taking under its patronage the Kyrgyzstan Sovkhoz organized in 1976.

INTRODUCING NEW TECHNOLOGY A TIMELY CONCERN IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 5, May 1984 carries on pages 37-43 a 2,800-word article by Oleg Alimov, vice president of the KiSSR Academy of Sciences and an academician, and M. Khlebnikov, deputy chairman of the republic Council of Scientific and Technical Societies, on some organizational aspects of incorporating new technology and advanced techniques into the economy of Kirghizia. Recently at a session of the presidium of the Council of Scientific and Technical Societies, the condition of emplacing and implementing scientific-technical programs was examined. Alimov and Khlebnikov then cite figures on the programs and the institutions involved in this work. Also, in 1983 work on forming an integrated program for the scientific-technical progress of the republic in the years 1985-2005 was completed. At the present time only 0.18 percent of the balance coal reserves and 8.5 percent of the technically possible hydroelectric resources are being utilized in the republic, and in this regard it is necessary to carry out an acceleration of scientific-technical progress. Alimov and Khlebnikov mention the main points in this long-term developmental program: the expansion of mining, the utilization of

hydroelectric reserves, the development of machine building, the further intensive utilization of currently low-yield pastures and meadowlands, and the development of construction materials. In machine building, a stock of automated robots with program control is being created, and at the Academy of Sciences, a system of ore-mining machines of the technical robot type named "Askatesh" has been formed. Eliminating hard manual labor is a major goal in this effort; but in order to mechanize all operations now being carried out by hand in just the industry of the republic, 250-300 million ruble expenditures would be needed. The annual outlays allotted for such equipment is considerably less than that. In addition, each year the plan for introducing science and technology in the republic is not being fulfilled. According to Alimov and Khlebnikov, 5,000 people have been released from manual labor as the result of mechanizing production.

Social and Cultural Affairs

RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE TEACHING IN OSH OBLAST EXPANDING

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 16 May carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by G. Pavlenko, an inspector in the Osh Oblast Education Department, on the recent efforts to expand the teaching of the Russian language in the schools of the oblast. There has been great attention to improving the effectiveness and quality of Russian-language teaching in minority schools. While there were 2,945 Russian-language teachers in the schools of the oblast in 1978-1979, that figure has reached 3,117 now, and in the last 5 years the percentage of these teachers with higher educations has risen from 84 to 90.2 percent. The author notes that instruction in Russian language for preschoolers and young children is in accordance with most parents' wishes.

In honor of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the KiSSR and the CPKi, a festival on Russian as the language of peace and friendship is to be held in the 1983-1984 school year.

KYRGYZSTAN PUBLISHERS RESPONDING TO CRITICISM

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 20 May carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by S. Asanbekov, the chief of the Arts Editorial Board of Kyrgyzstan Publishers, on some problems with the publishing and distribution of books in Kirghizia, particularly books dealing with the arts. The editorial board has been publishing works on artists, composers, and singers, as well as a series on Kirghiz dramatic art, in which nearly all of the works written and staged by Kirghiz playwrights have been published. At the present time an anthology of plays on the historical topic is being prepared for the press, and the board is becoming involved in issuing a Russian-language series on Kirghiz dramatic art. However, Kirghiz party chief Usubaliyev has justly criticized serious shortcomings in book publishing and the book trade. Serious shortcomings with the editorial styles employed, and even real weaknesses in the expressiveness and vocabulary of the Kirghiz language itself have contributed to the present difficulties.

STUDY OF KIRGHIZ LORE CAN OVERCOME CHAUVINIST BIAS IN HISTORY

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz on 24 May carries on page 10 an 1,800-word article by Toktobay Mulkubatov under the rubric "My Homeland--Prospering Kirghizia," in which he advocates that more attention be paid to local lore and folklore in order to clarify certain issues in the early history of the Kirghiz. As an example, he refers to a special stone with curious markings located in Toktogulskiy Rayon (Talas Oblast) and called "Balban tashy" [Hercules stone]. He is also concerned about the formation of an ancient Kirghiz khanate, but not all historical accounts of this state can be accepted. Mulkubatov commends the view of the Kirghiz khanate found in the book "The History of Tanau," a work written by solid, impartial historians who climbed out the depths of those who have in recent times hung out a noose made of the strands of great-power chauvinism, those who have made a mountain out of a molehill.

PSYCHOLOGICAL ATTITUDE IMPORTANT IN KIRGHIZ COUNTRYSIDE

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 5, May 1984 carries on pages 86-92 a 2,800-word article by A. Saliyev, a corresponding member of the KiSSR Academy of Sciences, on a few psychological issues and social practice. He defines the concept of psychological "orientation" and then for illustration purposes relates it to the current effort aimed at enhancing labor discipline. He is also concerned about the psychological attitudes of some young people who have been spoiled by their parents. When entering the labor force, some young people understand with difficulty, or cannot understand at all, any kind of social orientation. In addition, while the leading party and Soviet organs have given clear directions in the implementation of the Food Program, it cannot be said that fruits and vegetables are being sufficiently grown on the farms of Kirghizia. On Kirghiz kolkhozes and sovkhozes vegetables like tomatoes, cabbage, cucumbers, carrots, onions, and garlic are not raised satisfactorily, and they are very rarely encountered on the private plots of Kirghiz villages. Another problem in the countryside is the absence of canteens and other eating establishments. In most Kirghiz villages there are no canteens, and those that have been opened have not become important factors in the villages because the varieties and quality of foods do not satisfy the people. The basic cause for this situation is the inertia of the psychology left over from the nomadic way of life. To understand this, it is only necessary to look at the villages of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, where teahouses and canteens are flourishing.

International

YOUNG JAPANESE SOCIALISTS VISIT KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz on 19 May carries on page 3 a 400-word article by special correspondent J. Mederaliyev on the 4-day visit of a group of young Japanese socialists to Kirghizia in mid-April. The visitors were representatives of the Youth Bureau of the Japanese Socialist Party, led by Fukhudi Olkova, head of the youth

organization in Iwate Prefecture. At a meeting with the Kirghizia Komsomol Central Committee, the chairman of the republic's Committee on Youth Organizations, M. Akmataliyeva, spoke to the delegation about the work of Kirghizia's Komsomol members and young people and about their peace initiatives. The head of the Japanese delegation spoke briefly about the political position of the youth organization of the Socialist Party and about its efforts to prevent nuclear war. The delegation visited various establishments in Frunze and the surrounding countryside.

TURKMEN SSR

Political Affairs

RAYON PRESS AT CENTER OF ATTENTION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 5 May carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial timed to Press Day. It is stressed that "special attention must be given to the rayon press. Forty-four rayon newspapers are now being published in Turkmenistan, and they are doing great and useful work. In the future the basic concern of rayon newspapers will be to show all aspects of local life and, in concentrating on this, to do the work in a professional manner. Some of them, however, do not have enough skilled journalist cadres, their polygraphy is at a low level and they have difficulties in guaranteeing orderly conditions for creative work. Party committees and the Turkmenistan SSR State Committee for the Press, Printing and Book Trade must give consequential and effective help in defining the duties standing before the rayon press."

'ATHEISTIC STUDIES' ON FILM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 11 May carries on page 2 a 200-word report by O. Durdyev, lecturer-methodologist at the republic House of Scientific Atheism, noting that "a film-lectureship has been in operation for several months at the 50th Anniversary of Turkmenistan Trade Unions Republic House of Education Workers. Workers of the republic House of Scientific Atheism arranged the lecture cycle." At a recent gathering of secondary school upperclassmen from Ashkhabad city, "Dovlet Jumayev, lecturer at the Ashkhabad Oblast House of Scientific Atheism, gave a report on 'The Origin of Religious Traditions and Holidays and Their Basic Content.'" It is added that "documentary films on atheism were shown at the end of the lecture."

ATHEISTIC BOOK DISPLAY IN FARAB SCHOOL

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 11 May carries on page 3 a 600-word article by A. Gurbanov on the success at the Farab Rayon No 15 Secondary School "in educating the young generation in the spirit of atheism." It is noted that "an atheistic corner has been set up in the school book depository. In the corner books like 'Life and Religion,' 'Islam and Family,' 'To Be Marked by Intelligence Is a Blow to Ignorance,' 'The Harm of the Traditions and Holidays of Islam,' 'The

'Scientific View of Nature,' 'A Talk About Religion and Knowledge,' 'Why I No Longer Believe in Religion' and other books, brochures and newspaper articles are carefully arranged." It is added that in the same school a chemistry teacher, in his class on 'Phosphorous,' "revealed the lying fabrications of ishans and mollas."

STUDY OF MARXISM-LENINISM TO BE STRENGTHENED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 12 May carries on page 1 an 1,100-word lead editorial on the necessity of improving the study of Marxism-Leninism. It is noted that "in some places party leadership over the study of Marxism-Leninism lacks sufficient depth and penetration. There are places where control over the quality and ideational content of political and economic studies is weak and the demand placed on communists to raise their own ideational-theoretical level has slackened off. Students are poorly prepared for study, they rarely read the classics of Marxism-Leninism and are not participating in mass political work. There are also shortcomings in organizing Komsomol political education studies."

BETTER ORGANIZATION FOR LOCAL SOVIETS DEMANDED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 17 May carries on page 1 an 1,100-word lead editorial demanding more party control and better organization in local soviets. "Despite a significant increase in the activity of soviets, some local soviets are not fully exploiting their rich possibilities. Their organizing role must emerge primarily in the structure of the enterprise." It is pointed out that "in Sakarchage and Dostluk Rayons and some other places the soviet organs have been unable to demonstrate this kind of organization, and have only a slight influence on the fulfillment of state plans." It is added that "the development of the diligence, initiative and militancy of communist deputies and party organizations and groups in soviet organs is an essential factor in improving the work of soviets, their ispolkoms and permanent commissions."

PREPARATIONS MADE FOR TuSSR 60TH ANNIVERSARY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 23 May carries on page 1 a 1,450-word lead editorial on preparations for the 60th anniversary of the TuSSR. "In the course of Jubilee preparations it is very important to use the entire wealth of the ideological arsenal and to draw all party, war and labor veterans and direct participants in the socialist changes which took place in our republic into agitation and propaganda work. We must pay special attention to our youth and give them stimulating talks about the past, present and future." Noting that one must focus on unresolved questions, it is added that "great duties are before us in intensifying social production, perfecting the economic mechanism and raising work productivity by all means. The work situation in basic construction, in the spheres of service, trade and public sustenance, and in the implementation of the Food Program must be improved substantially."

STRONGER PARTY-INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTRY RELATIONSHIP URGED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 26 May carries on page 3 a 1,900-word article by B. Dovletov, chief of the Political Section of the TuSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, on the party organizations within the ministry. "Political organs and party organizations are paying special attention to party organizational questions and to questions of raising the role of primary party organizations as the basic strength and political heart in collectives of the internal affairs organs. Recently, the political section of the ministry, by agreement with the Ashkhabad Obkom, studied questions on the practice of preparing and holding party meetings of party organizations of internal affairs organs in Ashkhabad Oblast. Along with positive examples of organizing and holding party meetings, shortcomings and mistakes in certain subdivisions were revealed. The problem of implementing proposals and critical observations made by communists at party meetings still remains unresolved. The concern for increasing the party leadership level for Komsomol organizations and strengthening their role in fulfilling official operational duties is an important objective of political organs and party organizations."

Economics

TIMELY REAPING OF GRAIN URGED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 30 May carries on page 1 an 1,100-word lead editorial noting that "last year the way was open to losses of a significant amount of grain at a number of enterprises due to unsatisfactory preparations for the harvest. Shortcomings and mistakes occurred on kolkhozes in Ashkhabad and Mary Oblasts. They overextended the reaping of grain. Although the reaping has to be completed in 12-15 days, they took 30-40 days. The basic reason for the overextension of the harvest was and is the fact that harvest machinery was not prepared adequately or on time, and the work which had to be done for the reaping was improperly organized. On a number of enterprises combines were not well repaired and, as a result, some of them were not on line at the most intensive period of reaping." It is added that "this year one cannot permit such shortcomings."

TURKMEN SOLAR EXPERTS EXAMINE UZBEK EXPERIENCE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 2 May carries on page 4 a 200-word report by G. Myradov noting that "economizing on fuel-energy resources is one of the basic problems in the present economy. Scientific workers and specialists from the TuSSR Academy of Sciences 'Gun' scientific production organization and the Chardzhou Pedagogical Institute are now working on this. Certain results have already been achieved in economizing on fuel-energy resources in fraternal republics. Stationary solar generators and solar collectors for heating water have been manufactured and installed in the Uzbekistan SSR." It is added that "the use of solar installations makes it possible to economize on thermal energy resources and reduce outlay."

CANAL TO DIVERT RAINWATER FROM ASHKHABAD

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 9 May carries on page 4 a 750-word interview with Setdar Movlamov, chief of the 21st Mechanical Travelling Column of Turkmenremvodstroy, on efforts being made to protect Ashkhabad from rainwater flowing into the city from the mountains. It is noted that "workers of our travelling column are engaged in building a canal so that the rainwater will not penetrate into the city." It is planned to divert the rainwater from the southeast of the city northward into the Karakum Canal. The canal itself is to be 22 kilometers long and will cost roughly 8,850,000 rubles.

CONSUMER SERVICE SHORTCOMINGS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 13 May carries on page 1 an 1,100-word lead editorial on shortcomings in Turkmen consumer services. "It is necessary to point out that there are still basic shortcomings in providing trade services to the population. There are not few places where the way is open to the waste or theft of goods. Such facts are met with primarily in the organizations of the TuSSR Ministry of Trade. Last year wastage and theft was higher than in 1982. One cannot permit apathy in the struggle against shortcomings like shortweighting or overcharging consumers." It is added that such shortcomings have been found in the cities of Mary, Chardzhou and Ashkhabad as well as in Lenin Rayon.

CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION UP, BUT NEEDS IMPROVEMENT

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 16 May carries on page 1 an 1,100-word lead editorial on the importance of expanding the assortment and increasing the quality of consumer goods. "In the first quarter of this year plans for the production of consumer goods were achieved with an excess of 5.7 million rubles." However, "there are many shortcomings in increasing the production, expanding the assortment and raising the quality of consumer goods. The TuSSR Ministries of Light Industry, Local Industry, Meat and Dairy Industry and Consumer Services did not fulfill their plans for the production of goods widely used by the population in the first quarter of this year." It is stressed that "one must further strengthen and perfect the mutual connection between trade organizations and the factories producing consumer goods." It is added that "every kind of work has a culture and an esthetic special to itself. It is time to think seriously about raising the culture and esthetics of packaging, presenting and selling consumer goods."

Social and Cultural Affairs

TYPGRAPHY ADVANCES IN TURKMEN PRINTING NOTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen on 4 May carries on page 3 a 1,000-word interview with Amangeldi Amanov, director of the Ashkhabad Press House, on recent advances in typography. The

interviewer asked if it was planned to print some central newspapers in Turkmenistan. Amanov answered that "yes, TRUD has been printed in our press house since 1 January of this year. We also plan to print PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA here in the future." The newest piece of equipment is an automated FPV-1000 printing and typesetting machine, with a capacity of 1,000 alphabetical letters. It is noted that "small and capital letters of our present alphabet have been entered into it. In addition, we have also entered letters from other Turkic languages which do not exist in our alphabet." It is added that they can now print "in Kazakh, Bashkir and a number of other Turkic languages."

RADIO TO FOCUS ON ECONOMIC REPORTING

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 6 May carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by Ch. Annagurbanov, chairman of the TSSR State Committee for Television and Radio, on the occasion of Radio Day. After noting various achievements of Turkmen radio, it is added that "our journalists are not using all their possibilities. Sometimes materials are prepared monotonously and clear, stimulating talks on labor and work veterans are rarely given. We must prepare more programs analyzing the economy and related to commentaries of professional journalists."

PARENTAL ROLE IN SCHOOLS HEIGHTENED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 20 May carries on page 1 a 1,200-word lead editorial stressing the role of parents in education under the educational reform. "The family and the school have a joint responsibility in successfully implementing the numerous duties standing before peoples education because in the school decree parents' responsibility for teaching and training children, and preparing them for work, has been heightened. Thus, the relationship between the family and the school must be improved. Teachers have to be active in this question. Also, ideas of the reform must be communicated to collectives in factories, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and construction organizations. As a result of these collectives' moral and material help and support, and their creating conditions for the proper organization of work-study programs for students, schools will be able to achieve the goals set before them in an honorable manner."

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS PROPOSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 25 May carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by S. Seyitgulyev, deputy director of the Ashkhabad Oblast Teachers Training Institute, in which problems in Ashkhabad Oblast evening and correspondence schools are cited, and certain recommendations are made. "In general, there are still unresolved problems in attracting youths lacking a secondary school education and working in production into schools for workers and rural youth. These types of schools lack an independent location and a study materials base, and they are not assured of specialized cadres." Noting that many teachers hold

more than one job, it is added that "as a consequence, these teachers do not feel the responsibilities standing before them" and "they do not go to training courses for the subjects which they teach." Stressing that "up to now teachers working at correspondence schools have no Turkmen language textbooks for the students."

SHORTCOMINGS IN RUSSIAN TEACHING POINTED OUT

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 11 May front-pages a 1,000-word lead editorial stressing the importance of the final examination period in schools. Noting that often schools make preparations for marking day only at the last minute, it is pointed out that the "TuSSR Ministry of Education investigated the situation of Russian teaching in schools in Ashkhabad Oblast. The existence of basic shortcomings in teaching this subject were revealed. In some schools in Saragt Rayon the equipment in Russian departments was found to be unsatisfactory. Only 63.1 percent of the 9th graders at the No 28 school in Gokdepe Rayon passed the written examination. This type of situation creates doubt that the students will be prepared for the finals."

International

BALUCH IN TUSSR FEATURED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen on 11 May carries on page 13 an 1,100-word article by Bayram Yalkabov on the Baluch of Turkmenistan. "The Baluch live primarily in Afghanistan, Pakistan, mountainous regions of Iran and on the territory of the Soviet Union. Ninety percent of the Baluch in the USSR, i.e., close to 2,000, consider the TuSSR to be their fatherland. In the period of kolkhoz construction the Baluch founded the adjoining 'Nokiy Daykhan' (New Farmer), Stakhanov, Chelynskii and 'Rast' enterprises in Turkmengala Rayon of Mary Oblast, the 'Nokiy Zindigani' (New Life) and Kalinin kolkhozes in Yoloten Rayon, and became diligent members of them." It is added that there are also Baluch in Bayramaly, Murgap and Sakarchage rayons.

UZBEK SSR

Political Affairs

UZBEK PARTY PLENUM ON INCREASED ROLE OF SOVIETS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 6 May carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial titled "Let's Further Increase the Role of Soviets." The editorial notes that the 15th Plenum of the CPUz Central Committee called for increasing the role of soviets in developing the creativity and initiative of the masses and solving problems of production and social life among workers. People's deputies must show greater responsibility for developing republic production forces, raising labor productivity and quality, satisfying consumer demands, perfecting ideological, political, labor, and ethical education and carrying out assignments. As pointed out by I. B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the CPUz Central Committee, at the plenum, the rich potential of soviets is still not being fully realized. Soviets are still not showing the kind of activism demanded by the party. In certain oblasts, cities, and rayons, soviets are not ensuring that assignments for the construction of housing, hospitals, and other public facilities are carried out, and are not bringing the full weight of their authority to bear on preventing cases such as unheated apartments in winter, deplorable sanitation conditions, poorly lit streets, and hooliganism. Soviets must exert influence over the fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations in industry, agriculture, and public, medical, and trade services, turn their attention to problems in their working methods, utilize their material and technical resources, fully appropriate all funds allocated for the development of the agroindustrial complex, take care to protect the environment, and focus on eliminating any manifestation of formalism or bureaucracy.

RAYKOM INTERFERENCE IN FARM AFFAIRS SLAMMED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 13 May carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by newspaper correspondent A. Niyofov titled "The Consequence of a Superficial Method." Niyofov investigated the causes for the backwardness in cotton production of Sovkhoz imeni Kirov of Yangikurgan Rayon in Namangan Oblast, and found that meddling by rayon party committee officials was partly to blame. B. Rahimov, chairman of the sovkhoz for the last 8 years, has higher education in agronomic studies, vast farming experience, and a number of awards. When he took the job in 1976 the farm averaged 24.9 centners cotton per hectare. In 1980, the year

before the present raykom first secretary T. Abdullayev assumed his position, the farm raised this average to 33.3 centners. However, the figure has now dropped to 28.2 centners. A farm brigade chief told Niyozov that the raykom sends as many as five representatives at a time to investigate the farm, and their activities impede the work of farm leaders. When the farm director fell sick in 1983 the raykom's agricultural department chief Qurbonboyev came to direct the planting, but because of his ignorance of the farm's soil the crop rotted in the fields. Other raykom officials have supervised operations such as the application of fertilizer or planting. From April to September 1983 agricultural department chief Qurbonboyev initiated five investigations of the farm in each of which 30-40 specialists from around the rayon took part. On 10 June they investigated the 6-month results in animal husbandry and other works, and on 16 June returned to determine whether shortcomings had been corrected. Such endless investigations confuse farm leaders and sap their energy and confidence. Moreover, the farm's leaders have been raked over the coals fairly often at raykom buro meetings. The raykom buro reviewed the work of the farm's communists twice in 1982, three times in 1983, and once in 1984. From January to November 1982 the raykom conducted 28 investigations of the farm, and on 6 November 1982 adopted a resolution that included the sentence, "Although B. Rahimov should be evicted from party ranks and removed from his position, because he had worked here many years he was given a firm reprimand on condition he make a written report pledging to make changes in his work and eliminate shortcomings."

The raykom calls in numerous leaders and specialists on all sorts of minor problems. In the first 3 months of 1984 more than 40 communists from the farm were summoned to the raykom. At the same time meetings and sessions multiply, and decisions grow in number. In 1982 the raykom adopted 85 decisions aimed at elevating agriculture, and in 1983 it adopted 65. However, the majority of these remained on paper and were not carried out. Raykom secretaries are so completely wrapped up in economic matters that party-organizational and mass political work suffers. Party meetings are tedious. Party committees are neglecting their job of selecting, educating, and placing cadres, working with communists in the raykom and oblast nomenclature, and preserving its integrity. The raykom buro is showing complacency about dealing with certain problems; for example, it didn't even discuss a 1983 newspaper article that exposed corruption in a rayon construction organization. Niyozov concludes that it's good that leaders of party and soviet organs stand beside farmers. But they should not let their regular work suffer. What kind of advice can a young economic engineer from a party committee give to a specialist leading a farm who's been talking to the earth for 20-30 years? Constant investigations, reviews, and summonses restrict the independence of farm leaders and specialists, and stifle their initiative. In the end, the rayon party committee is not an economic or investigative organ, but a party leadership organ.

LENIN'S 'MATERIALISM AND EMPIRICRITICISM' COMMEMORATED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 8 May carries on pages 2 and 3 a 1,800-word essay by Z. Isamuhamedov, docent at Tashkent Agricultural Institute, titled "Classic Work of Marxist Philosophy." The essay appears in conjunction with the 75th anniversary of the publication of Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-criticism." In this work Lenin affirmed the scientific, rational approach taken by Marx and Engels to natural and social phenomena, and exposed the idealistic, reactionary views of followers of Ernst Mach and others. Lenin stressed that all idealistic schools of bourgeois philosophy speculate in neorealism, neopositivism, personalism, pragmatism, semantism, and other "isms," completely reject scientific knowledge and doubt rational thought, and disseminate mysticism, neo-Kantism, religion, and fideism. The triumph of Marxist-Leninist philosophy is evident in the successes of the last 75 years. However, at the present historical stage the political and ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism is extremely intense. Governing circles in the United States raise the specter of nuclear war through their aggressive policies and psychological war against the Soviet Union. As in the past reactionary bourgeois philosophers defend capitalist enslavement and repeat over and over again the idealistic, metaphysical dogmas that were exposed by Lenin in his time. K. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has emphasized the task of maintaining the purity of Marxist-Leninist theory and struggling against opportunism and revisionism.

LENIN'S 'ONE STEP FORWARD, TWO STEPS BACKWARD' COMMEMORATED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 19 May carries on page 3 a 1,300-word essay by Candidate of History M. Usmonov titled "The Organizational Principles of Bolshevism." The essay appears in conjunction with the 80th anniversary of the publication of Lenin's "One Step Forward, Two Steps Backward." In this work Lenin explored the political essence of the division of the party into Bolsheviks and Mensheviks, rejected the opportunism of Mensheviks, and argued for the three basic party principles of cohesiveness, centralism, and discipline. Lenin maintained that the party is the advanced, unified detachment of the worker class, built on the foundation of democratic centralism and strict party discipline. The party shows constant concern for the purity of its ranks, is not afraid of criticism, and develops activism and initiative among its members on the basis of internal party democracy. These principles have become the law for the Communist Party. Lenin also posited in this work the supreme principle of collective leadership which is the basis of the norms and principles of party life, of the political experience and collective wisdom of the leaders of the CPSU Central Committee, and of the unity and cohesiveness of party ranks.

Economics

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY RIPPED, DECISIONS NOT EXECUTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 8 May carries on page 2 a 1,700-word article by newspaper special correspondent H. Ibrohimov titled "Decisions Are as Powerful as Their Execution." Ibrohimov discusses the failure of the UzSSR Ministry of Agriculture to ensure that its decisions are executed by rayon agricultural administrations and farms. This failure affects most of its decisions pertaining to fundamental problems in the development of farming and animal husbandry. One such problem is the introduction of crop rotation, a method that serves to improve land use and increase yields. The ministry collegium adopted a decision on 21 January 1983 calling for the use of crop rotation on 2,064,000 hectares. On 25 November it met again to discuss how these measures were carried out in the Karakalpak, Kashkadarya, and Khorezm Oblasts, and determined that crop rotation was carried out only 56 percent in Karakalpakstan, 68 percent in Kashkadarya, and 70 percent in Khorezm. The collegium adopted a decision calling for the chiefs of the three oblast agricultural administrations to report in February 1984 on how they were carrying out the ministry's decisions. Thus far, this report has not been heard.

A ministry decision of 28 February 1983 contained astonishing figures on the volume of crops and produce fed to livestock. For example, on farms in Kushkupir Rayon of Khorezm Oblast for the years 1981-1982 this index comprised 22,522 tons or 94.1 percent of their total grain crop, 186 tons or 60.6 percent of their potatoes, 3,206 tons or 27.5 percent of their vegetables, and 788 tons or 49.6 percent of their melons. Recently the collegium adopted a decision strictly forbidding the feeding of field and livestock products to animals, outlining administrative punishments for guilty individuals, and providing for the chief of Kushkupir Rayon's agricultural administration to report in December 1983 on how it is carrying out the ministry's decision. Thus far, his report has not been heard, nor has this practice been stopped. Indeed, during 1983, 51.4 percent of the potatoes, 32.9 percent of the vegetables, 48.9 percent of the melons, 23.9 percent of the fruit, 16.3 percent of the milk, and 0.05 percent of the eggs produced by republic collective farms were used as livestock feed. It is particularly regrettable that half the republic potato crop is being fed to livestock while potatoes are being imported from other republics to satisfy consumer demands.

Another problem is that many farms are meeting their plans for sale of stock and poultry to the state by buying them from markets and individuals. On 27 May 1983 the ministry collegium met to discuss this problem and recognized that such practices are very harmful to farms. Buying stock at higher prices and turning them over to the state without first fattening them results in loss of farm revenues. Consequently the ministry adopted a decision strictly forbidding the purchase of older stock at inflated prices from individuals and handing them over to the state without first fattening them. However, this decision has not been executed. In 1983, 176,000 head of cattle were purchased for 210,637,000 rubles by republic

collective farms. Factors such as inattention to increasing the number of stock, allowing sterilization of cows and ewes, purchasing stock at higher prices in order to meet state meat production quotas, slackness in mechanizing many labor-intensive jobs in animal husbandry, and not utilizing equipment installed on farms, combine to act as a bottleneck to prevent this sector from becoming profitable.

There are other problems which ministry decisions are not affecting. For example, only a small fraction of ministry allocations for construction of purification facilities on animal husbandry complexes is being appropriated, and ministry decisions on this have been ignored. On 21 February 1983 the ministry collegium adopted measures intended to promote the growing of interim crops in the republic. Its plan called for growing and collecting 1,100 tons of perko seed and 770 tons of rape seed. The plan was not fulfilled and the ministry's administration for seed growing had to import this seed from Poland and Czechoslovakia. In fact, no one at the administration is even occupied with the problem of interim crop seeds.

Ibrohimov states that the time has come for the ministry to put a halt to cases of procrastination and eyewash and of shelving the execution of decisions due to narrow bureaucratic interests and considerations of localism.

FLOODING, INCrustation RAVAGE COTTON FIELDS IN WESTERN OBLASTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 20 May carries on page 3 an 800-word article by newspaper correspondent F. Zohidov titled "Will, Discipline, Solidarity." Zohidov reports that on 2 and 3 May continuous rains flooded and incrusted cotton fields in the Khorezm Oblast. Most heavily hit were farms in the Shavat and Kushkupir Rayons. The Obkom Buro met to discuss the situation, drew up a list of recommendations, and accompanied teams of specialists to the rayons to ensure that party committees and primary party organizations increased their political-organizational role and the vanguardism of communists. Khorezmians were mobilized to the task of overcoming the effects of the rains. Many fields had to be replanted and fertilized. Zohidov remarks that to compensate for the late development of plants farmers have been urged to cultivate the soil often and apply 1.5-2.0 times the normal amount of organic and mineral fertilizer.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 29 May carries on page 3 a 600-word article by newspaper correspondent R. Yeshimbetov titled "Courage." Yeshimbetov reports that spring came hard for Karakalpak farmers. Planting of cotton, rice, and other crops was delayed 18-20 days, and then at the end of April and beginning of May torrential rains increased the hardships. Following flooding the soil incrusted on nearly all farms in the autonomous republic. Commissions were formed on each farm to oversee the work of overcoming the effects of the rains, and all equipment and labor resources were mobilized. Many fields had to be replanted, and the remainder had to be cultivated several times.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 29 May carries on page 3 a 600-word article by newspaper correspondent A. Dilmurodov titled "Mobilization." Dilmurodov reports that on 26 April a severe rainstorm struck cotton fields in Samarkand Oblast. Flooding harmed young cotton plants, and soil incrustation damaged the remainder. The obkom and obispolkom quickly drew up a set of measures to counteract the effects of the rains. Equipment and labor resources were mobilized, and mineral fertilizer, seeds, and other items were released. Many fields had to be replanted, particularly in the hardest hit Pastdargam, Payaryk, Akdarya, and Dzhambay Rayons. Then, on 2 May disaster struck again. Water from torrential rains overflowed ditches and washed away soil, exposing the roots of plants. Cotton fields in Pastargam Rayon were devastated. The raykom proclaimed a general mobilization. Equipment, workers, fertilizer, and seed, were rushed to fields, and in a short time they were replanted.

MINISTER ON COMPUTER MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 20 May carries on page 2 a 500-word article by I. Dzharabekov, UzSSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, titled "Effective Measure." Dzharabekov responds to a question posed at the united political day on 18 May seeking to know what he considers the most effective measure adopted in his sector for raising labor productivity and quality. In his view the most effective measure has been the introduction of a system of computer management of republic water resources. At its upper level the system integrates all existing computer systems that manage republic water resources. At its middle level, the system regulates water volume and flow, produces measures for water use, distributes water through the irrigation network, and analyzes the results of irrigation processes. At its lower level, the system provides operational management over canals and hydroamelioration systems within the water resources complex. Presently, a hierarchical computer network is being created around all computers and telemechanical equipment of water resources. With the launching of the "AP-70" installation the exchange of information between the Tashkent and Samarkand data processing centers has been begun. The completed Fergana computer management system regulates the entire hydroamelioration network in the oblast, the Great Fergana Canal, and all water resources in the Andizhan and Namangan Oblasts. Plans are being drawn up to create a unified management center in cooperation with computer management systems of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and republic systems.

AKHANGARON RESERVOIR ENLARGED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 20 May carries on page 3 a 100-word item titled "Thanks to Reconstruction." The item states that the surface of the Akhangaron Reservoir has been raised to twice its former level, in accordance with a proposal of the "Sredazgiprovodkhlopopok" Institute to expand the reservoir's volume. Workers of the "Uzbekgidroenergostroy" Trust completed its reconstruction of the dam ahead of schedule. Now the reservoir holds 191 million cubic meters water for irrigating over 20,000 hectares of fields and the reclamation of another 12,000 hectares.

SLACK CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION CAUSES ALARM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 26 May carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "The Pressing Tasks of Builders." The editorial notes that problems of capital construction were discussed at the last session of the CPUz Central Committee and serious alarm was expressed over the situation in this sector. First quarter plans for launching fixed assets and appropriating capital sums were not fulfilled. Four-month results were also unsatisfactory. Leaders of ministries and agencies and party and soviet organs must focus on eliminating backwardness, ensure that the 6-month and annual plans for capital construction are fulfilled, and concentrate material and labor resources at sites whose completion is a priority. They must increase supervision over the execution of their decisions, create normal working and living conditions at construction sites, assist builders in locating local labor resources when shortages arise, and fight bookkeeping irregularities and eyewash. Sufficient attention is not being paid to the importance of disseminating the best experience in the organization of production processes. Waste, low productivity, falling behind schedule, and construction cost overruns--all contribute to a general sluggishness in this sector. Ministries and agencies must strengthen discipline and cohesiveness in construction organizations, ensure the steady supply of materials, increase labor productivity, and cut production costs. Party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations must publicize advanced experience, work to increase the responsibility of construction commanders, assist in bringing existing reserves into operation, raise labor productivity and quality, and increase the responsibility of planners, suppliers, and workers of the construction industry.

NEW HOUSING REPAIRS BLAMED ON SHODDY MATERIALS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 20 May carries on page 2 a 500-word article by Yu. G. Chernov, UzSSR deputy minister of the rural construction industry, titled "Main Criterion." Chernov responds to a question posed in conjunction with the united political day held 18 May seeking to know why so many people who move into newly constructed apartments are forced to repair them. Chernov remarks that this fact, largely attributable to the rapid growth in housing construction, used to trouble ministry officials as well. However, the situation has radically improved. The ministry hasn't received a single complaint for the last year and a half. Also, it must be recognized that success often turns not only on the performance of construction organizations but also on cooperation with other collectives, particularly with manufacturers and suppliers of materials. Unfortunately, construction organizations do not always have the best materials to work with. For example, for a long time organizations have been dissatisfied with the linoleum produced by the Akhangaron plant of the Ministry of Construction Materials. Also, the building bricks produced by enterprises subordinate to this ministry are below state standards, as are the heating and sanitation units. Shoddy materials force some new apartment dwellers to effect repairs.

ALTYARYK OIL REFINERY SUCCESSES ATTRIBUTED TO COMMUNIST WORKERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTONI in Uzbek on 1 May carries on page 2 an 800-word article by newspaper community correspondents T. Azizov and E. Ibrohimov titled "Standard Bearers." The authors state that communist workers at the Altyaryk Oil Refinery, one of the newer enterprises in the republic, have established some exemplary labor traditions. Presently, communists form 24 percent of its production collective and 33 percent of the collective of the technological shop. The enterprise party committee shows constant concern for increasing their vanguardism and their activism in production, their responsibility toward work assignments, and their initiative. Attention has been paid to economizing on fuel and energy consumption, and to promoting the rationalizers movement. Of course, the enterprise does face problems that need to be solved. First of all, disruptions in supply of raw materials to the refinery must be stopped. Moreover, the construction of the Chimkent-Altyaryk-Fergana oil pipeline must be speeded up. Finally, the enterprise's production equipment must be reconstructed, and its capability for producing thermal energy must be expanded.

CONSTRUCTION OF SHURTAN-MUBAREK GAS PIPELINE BEGUN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTONI in Uzbek on 4 May carries on page 1 a 300-word article by newspaper and UzTAG correspondents titled "New Gas Highway." The correspondents report that the first kilometers of the new 102 kilometer Shurtan-Mubarek gas pipeline have been laid by brigades of the 2nd construction administration of the "Bukharagazpromstroy" Trust. The Shurtan well in the Karshi steppe yields billions of cubic meters of cheap gas, but because of its sulphate content this gas has only been used in industry, as fuel for such enterprises as the Navoi, Syrdarya, and Tashkent electric stations, the Almalyk Mining and Metallurgy Combine, and the Akhangaron Cement Combine. A powerful gas purification installation is scheduled to go on line at the Shurtan Gas Complex this year. The clean fuel will be carried through the Shurtan-Mubarek pipeline to consumers in Uzbekistan and in other Central Asian republics. Another installation is slated for completion at the complex next year, which should make it possible to purify all the gas extracted there.

GAS BRIEFS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTONI in Uzbek on 1 May carries on page 2 a 100-word UzTAG caption to a photograph. The caption states that a 160 ton desorber, which is a gas purification unit, has been installed on the first block of the fourth stage of the Mubarak Gas Refinery. Builders have pledged to complete all their work on the structure by the end of 1984, and are being assisted by Bulgarian construction workers. When completed, the new section will make it possible for the refinery to deliver to consumers 25 billion cubic meters of purified gas annually.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 11 May carries on page 2 a 100-word item titled "Rivers of Gas." The item states that collectives of "Sredazneftegazstroy" Trust have finished laying a new 81 kilometer Pakhtakor-Yangiyer gas pipeline.

FINAL TOUCHES ON TASHKENT TELEtower

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 15 May carries on page 4 a 700-word article by Sh. Mirhabibov titled "Symbol of Brotherhood." Mirhabibov notes that builders finished erecting the 375 meter-high Tashkent television tower 2 years ago, and now are doing the final installation work. The tower sits on a half hectare square, consists of 5,800 tons of steel set into 10,000 cubic meters of concrete and reinforced concrete, and has three supporting legs weighing 120 tons. When put into operation the tower's antennas will provide excellent reception for television viewers in cities around the capitol, in the Tien Shan foothills, the Hungry Steppe, Akhangaron, Syrdarya, and Chirchik. The tower will have the capability of transmitting five channels. Construction workers are putting on facing and are to install at 100 meters a viewing deck and two-story revolving bar, and at 200 meters a weather station.

UZBEKS PLAN CANAL FOR IRRIGATING IVANOVO LANDS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 1 May carries on page 2 a 500-word report by an UzTAG correspondent titled "Research Address--the Volga." The correspondent reports that planners at the "Sredazgiprovodkhozhlopo" Institute are drawing up plans for building a large water complex that includes diverting water from the Volga River through a canal to the Teza Stream in Ivanovo Oblast. Diverting this water will make it possible to irrigate land in a number of rayons along the Teza and to reclaim another 23,000 hectares of land. Planners drew up four variants of their proposal and, in order to select the best of these, studied maps and archival materials and conducted on-site research. The variant they've selected calls for laying the canal beginning at Penki village near Ples City and ending in the center of the "Uzbekistan" Sovkhoz. To do so will require draining a section of the Kozlov Swamp that lies between the Volga and the Teza. When the canal is completed seven new livestock raising farms will be built on the land irrigated with the Volga water. The fields of these sovkhozes will provide 70,000 tons of feed for livestock which are expected to yield 8,000 tons meat and 60,000 tons milk annually.

FORMATION OF SUBSIDIARY FARMS SLUGGISH IN NAMANGAN OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 4 May carries on page 2 a 500-word article under the "Party Information" rubric titled "Indifference Until When?" The article notes that enterprises, organizations, and establishments in Namangan Oblast have formed a total of 362 subsidiary farms which, over the last 3 years, have produced nearly 3,000 tons of meat, over 1,600 tons milk, and 1.5 million eggs. Nonetheless, this work is sluggish. Only 16 percent of Namangan City's enterprises have

formed such farms, and the situation elsewhere is equally poor. The Namangan Obkom Buro has met to discuss this problem and has drawn up a set of measures. These call for eliminating confusion in the allocation of land parcels and distribution of feed, fertilizer, livestock and poultry, and for supplying subsidiary farms with regulations and standard forms, introducing an accounting system, standardizing prices for products and salaries paid to employees who work on subsidiary farms.

SCHOOL CHILDREN RAISE RABBITS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 19 May carries on page 2 a 500-word article by an OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI correspondent titled "Profitable Field." The article reports on the contribution to the Food Program made by the children of Chinazskiy Rayon through raising rabbits. In 1979 the 48 general schools of the rayon purchased 120 rabbits. By the end of the year there were 3,500 of them; 2,000 kilograms of meat were delivered to the state. In 1981, the rayon party committee adopted a resolution on "The Tasks of the Rayon Party Committee in Implementing Measures To Develop Livestock Raising in 1981-85." Educational workers of the oblast have been participating in implementing this. As a result, by 1983 there were 40,323 rabbits instead of the 16,000 indicated in the plan. Of these, 24,123 were raised in the homes of pupils. Instead of the planned 16,600 kilograms of meat, 16,755 were delivered, and instead of the 12,500 skins, 12,675 were delivered. Rabbit meat was given free of charge to the schools' groups with extended days and to pupils who took part in the cotton harvest. This year 18,000 kilograms of rabbit meat and 12,500 skins are to be delivered to the state.

Social and Cultural Affairs

ATHEISTIC CAMPAIGN AIMED AT 'HOLY' GRAVESITES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 12 May carries on page 4 a 700-word article by newspaper correspondent M. Karomov titled "False 'Miracles.'" Karomov reports that atheistic lecturers in Kashkadarya Oblast have been focusing on exposing beliefs that miracles are associated with various gravesites around the oblast that have become pilgrimage sites. Mullahs and ishans claimed that a grave in the cemetery of Sovkhoz imeni Gor'kiy in Chirakchi Rayon was "holy" and responsible for miracles such as healing the sick and making barren women fertile. Oblast atheistic lecturers talked with various believers and explained to them in scientific language that the site was not "holy" and that the "miracles" were merely the subterfuges of the mullahs. Now, there are no longer visitors to the grave every Wednesday. Lecturers from the oblast branch of the Republic Atheism House hold scientific conferences on atheistic issues at sites considered "holy" throughout the oblast. Together with lecturers from the obkom and from the oblast's chapter of the Znaniye Society these groups have held such conferences on farms in Yakkabag, Chirakchi, Kamashi, Karshi, Muborak, and Shakhrisabz Rayons. Scientists and scholars have repeatedly shamed clericals who claim "holy" stature for such sites as the Qum-ota Hostelry in Shakhrisabz, the Gharib-ota Cemetery in Ghuzor Rayon, the

Khojaqarliq Cemetery in Kamashi Rayon and the Hazrati-shaykh Cemetery in Nishan Rayon. Atheistic lecturers are also able to disseminate the newest customs and ceremonies at these meetings, and to ensure that the actions of clericals do not fall outside the limits of Soviet law concerning religion. These efforts are producing good results. The number of clericals and religious adherents is declining, and parasitical mullahs and ishans who hang around the gates of cemeteries are coming to regret their impure conduct. Clericals such as S. Musaboyev of Sovkhoz imeni Kiromov in Kasan Rayon, Q. Narziyev of "Avrora" Sovkhoz in Karshi Rayon, J. Tillayev of Akhubabayev Quarter in Karshi City, Ch. Khushvaqtov of Kamashi Rayon, and A. Qosimov of Dekhkanabad Rayon, have completely renounced religion. M. Oltiboyev, head of the oblast branch of the Republic Atheism House, says that the branch has close to 400 atheistic lecturers who speak on Islam and its harmful effects.

MUSLIM CLERIC PORTRAYED AS SPECULATOR, OUTLAW

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 13 May carries on page 4 a 1,200-word feuilleton by newspaper correspondent A. Khalilov titled "With Mask Ripped Off..." Khalilov devotes this satirical piece to an 80-year-old man named Rasulkhon Kattayev of the "Tallimaron" Sovkhoz in Angor Rayon, who presents himself as a holy man and ishan [Muslim cleric] capable of performing "miracles." During the day Kattayev would ride through the villages on his donkey gathering followers, from whom he began to demand clothing, sheep, and cattle. One of Kattayev's prominent character traits is his violent disposition. On the flimsiest of pretexts he has started fistfights with several neighbors, including a war invalid. From his house by the bazaar entrance Kattayev could see farmers bringing livestock to market, and would block their path and demand special dispensation for his holy status. He would buy their stock at a low price, slaughter it, and sell the meat at a high price. On his own he took up the profession of butcher and over 2 years slaughtered 100 cattle and hundreds of sheep and goats, and was getting rich through this speculation. Then, he was tried in court and sentenced to 2 years in prison. After getting out Kattayev made the bazaar his nest again and continued his speculation in meat he butchered. He also continued his violent ways, and on one occasion gave the cook of the bazaar restaurant a terrible beating. In 1976 an 0.25 hectare parcel of land was separated out from the "Tallimaron" Sovkhoz territory for the construction of an automobile service station. This parcel, located right by the bazaar, was very attractive to Kattayev. Without permission or any sort of documents, Kattayev had built for himself a five-room brick house with walled courtyard, garage, and guesthouse. Consequently he was tried in court again. On 9 September 1981 the court council decreed that the house would be turned over to the municipal economy department of the Angor Rayispolkom. Kattayev was enraged and swore that no one would take his house away from him. His prophecy came true. Three years have passed and Kattayev and his family continue to live in that house. Far from being punished Kattayev has also collected from the rayispolkom a Zhiguli automobile. Now, he drives through the villages hunting followers. From rayon service stations Kattayev gets replacement parts for his car which he gives to his

son Rahmatulla who has opened a car repair shop at the house. Recently Kattayev sent his son to another city to buy him a brand-new Volga automobile which he drives around in search of followers. Lately the rayon internal affairs department has placed Kattayev's house under surveillance and witnessed acts of butchering stock, speculation, and presenting himself as a holy man. Now there is a 4-ton tank in front of the house in which Kattayev keeps automobile fuel, clearly for the purpose of selling it. Khalilov ends this article with an expression of hope that the fraud Kattayev will answer before the appropriate authorities for his despicable actions.

PRONUNCIATION OF REPUBLIC ANNOUNCERS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 11 May carries on page 6 a 2,000-word article by Sotimkhon Inomkhojajev titled "The Beauty of Pronunciation." The article is a critique of features of pronunciation of republic television and radio pronouncers. Whereas in former years announcers generally struggled for a standard literary pronunciation, today both experienced and young announcers have a tendency to permit dialectisms in their speech. Monitoring several days of television and radio broadcasts revealed that an average of 20-30 such errors per 5 minutes were being committed. If this situation is permitted to continue then there is cause for serious concern over the Uzbek language and speech culture of tomorrow. A similar volume of errors is being permitted by the Tajik desk of republic radio. And, while it is commendable that announcers are bilingual in Uzbek and Russian, many of them speak these languages with poor pronunciation and placement of accent. Unfortunately, scholars at such abodes of hair-splitting linguistic research as the Pushkin Institute of Language and Literature and the Tashkent State University are not paying any attention to this violation of Uzbek pronunciation norms. Inomkhojajev recommends that courses be formed by the Department of Stage Speech of the Tashkent Institute of Theater and Painting Arts to increase the professional skills of republic announcers. Furthermore, all competent organizations, sections, departments, and scholars involved with the Uzbek language and speech culture should monitor the speech of radio and television announcers and, when necessary, provide them with advice and practical assistance. Inomkhojajev points to the announcers on Central Television as examples of professionals with clear intelligence and well-formed world views, whereas anyone would think that the announcers on republic television were selected not for their intelligence or knowledge but for their good looks. He feels that the principles and methods for selecting republic announcers should be reexamined, and that linguists and scholars should be involved in this process.

REPUBLIC RADIO PROGRAMMING SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 5 May carries on page 3 a 900-word article by S. Muhiddinov titled "Life's Luster on the Air Waves." The article surveys some of the programs broadcast over republic radio. The editorial office for propaganda prepares programs on

revolutionary figures, developmental stages of the republic, and internationalist education. In one series titled "They Were the First" programs dealing with Uzbekistan's first president Yoldash Akhunbabayev and party veteran Ochil Bobojonov were broadcast, and programs dealing with Turkestani military figures P. Kobezev and M. Mirsharopov are being prepared. The editorial office for industry and transport has been dealing with new republic enterprises and labor veterans in recent broadcasts. The editorial office for literary and dramatic broadcasts prepares programs on the literary heritage and on noted Uzbek poets and writers. The editorial office for children and teenagers prepares the programming for the "Yoshlik" (Youth) and "Mash'al" (Beacon) radio stations. Editorial offices of republic radio prepare a total of 33 hours of daily programming.

DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM CONFERENCE IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTONI in Uzbek on 15 May carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by E. Yusupov, vice president of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "Important Direction of Philosophical Researches." The article appears in conjunction with the opening of the second all-union scientific-theoretical conference on "Dialectics and Modern Scientific Knowledge" in Tashkent. The conference was organized by the USSR Philosophers' Society and its Uzbekistan chapter, the republic Ministry of Education, and Tashkent State Pedinstitute. Yusupov surveys research by Uzbekistani scholars on methodological problems of dialectical theory and modern science. Over the last 15 years republic philosophers in cooperation with scholars from Moscow and other cities have created nearly 30 monographs and collective volumes on these topics. Four doctoral and nearly 50 candidate dissertations have been defended. Republic scholars have also contributed to problems in the dialectics of social, class, and nationality relations and in the mutual interrelatedness of national and international features. Uzbekistani scholars have accumulated much experience in the area of studying the socialist way of life, nationality relations, and the general and specific, the subjective and the objective sides of dialectics in cultural development and socialist construction. Still, republic philosophers must increase the quality and productiveness of their scientific results, develop coordination of their researches, and strengthen the ties of science with life and of party organizations with ideological work.

LINGUIST DEFENDS USE OF ARABIC WORDS IN UZBEK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKİSTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 20 April, No 16 carries on page 5 the "fourth lesson" in Professor Adilbek Rustamov's column "Lessons of Speech Propriety" (1,100 words) and a critical response by Professor Mustaqim Mirzayev ("On Language Speech and Culture" [1,200 words]) to earlier columns in this series. A third article under the same general rubric, Academician Shonazar Shoabdurahmonov's "An Exact Goal Will Produce Results" (1,100 words) comments on the debate between Mirzayev and Rustamov. At the heart of Mirzayev's criticism of Rustamov is his claim that Rustamov is trying to bring too many Arabic words into Uzbek; he implies that some of Rustamov's writing is more

Arabic than Uzbek. Rustamov responds to this, saying that there are no pure languages. In fact, even the title of Mirzayev's article "Til va nutq madaniyati toghrisida" contains three "Arabic" words and only two "Uzbek" ones; yet no one would question that Mirzayev is writing in Uzbek. Similarly, such words as kommunizm and sotsializm are Latin, and samovar and patnis (Uzbek for Russian podnos) are Russian: "But it doesn't mean that these words are alien to Uzbek. I attempted to give scientific information [showing] that the above words which are in Uzbek are non-Uzbek in derivation only, and that they have been assimilated words for Uzbek; in this way I tried to make my own contribution to the raising of our children in a spirit of internationalism." Rustamov goes on to demonstrate that some of the terms which Mirzayev cites as inappropriate in fact "are Arabic as well as Persian, Azerbaijani and Uzbek." They are even used as scientific terms in scholarly works in Western language literature, including some by the Russian philologist Kudelin.

Rustamov says that it is strange to accuse someone who uses the type of Arabic words under discussion of being religious or an Arabophile [arabparastlik]. "First of all, this is against the practice of language [til praktikasiga zid]; it is baseless from the perspective of linguistic theory, and thirdly it is inappropriate for our party's and state's language policy. That is, from the perspective of the propriety of speech, it is out of line with practice and science to say that [something is] 'Arabic,' 'Persian' or 'English.'"

There were once people who wanted to replace the Russian word traktor with tyagach and the word kalosh with mokrostup; but this was a puristic tendency which has since been rejected.

Rustamov even defends the limited use of unassimilated Arabic or other foreign words in special circumstances. For example, he points out, the special PRAVDA correspondent V. Baykov used the Arabic word kharif (fall season) for aesthetic effect in his article of 17 October 1978 "Kogda nastupil sezon kharif" (When the Kharif Season Began). His use of this word enriched the Russian language with another word. "No one blames him for using an Arabic word not found in Russian books and dictionaries. This is because he did something worthy of praise."

Rustamov points out that simply because a word is old it is wrong to consider it archaic. He illustrates this point with the word for algebra which is 1200 years old.

TASHKENT CONFERENCE ON ANCIENT CENTRAL ASIAN INSCRIPTIONS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKİSTAN ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 11 May carries on page 5 a 400-word article by E. Ahmadkhojayev titled "Ancient Inscriptions Are a Treasure." Ahmadkhojayev reports that the science council of the Institute of Manuscripts of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences recently held an expanded session devoted to the study of Sogdian, Khorezmian, Old Turkic and Uygur monuments, which are the oldest written monuments of Central Asia. Scholars from the institute, as well as

from the Pushkin Institute of Language and Literature, the Oriental Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Tashkent State University, and Tashkent State Pedinstitute, took part. Aziz Qayumov, director of the Institute of Manuscripts, opened the session with remarks on the present status and future of these studies. Later he read a paper on problems in the study of the "Avesta" in which he dealt with European and Russian research, French, German, and English translations, the significance of the doctrines in this ancient text, and steps being taken to initiate its study in Uzbekistan. Candidate of Philology Mirsodik Ishoqov gave a paper on the evolution of the Sogdian script and compared it with the Parthian and Khorezmian scripts used in ancient Central Asia. Junior scientific associate Nasim Rahmonov spoke on the "Irq Bitig," an Old Turkic text written in Runic script, and offered his opinions on the contents of the work and on its place in the history of Uzbek literature. Dr of Philology I. V. Stebleva, one of the greatest authorities on Old Turkic written monuments, spoke on the study and publication of Old Turkic texts.

PURGED POET BATU COMMEMORATED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 31 May carries on page 4 an 800-word article by S. Mamajonov, Laureate of the UzSSR State Prize imeni Khamza, titled "Singer of Good Desires." The article is published in conjunction with the 80th anniversary of the birthdate of Batu (pseudonym of Mahmud Hadiyev), born in Tashkent in 1904 [and purged for nationalist deviations in the 1930's]. Mamajonov states that the poetry of the "noted poet and state figure" Batu reflected political acumen, ideological depth, party-minded loftiness, and a firm belief in tomorrow. In his youth Batu studied in Moscow, where he attended literary evenings with Mayakovskiy and Yesenin, studied Marxist-Leninist theory and Russian literature, and took part in the translation of party decrees and resolutions into Uzbek. Upon his return to Uzbekistan he worked in the Samarkand Obkom and then held several important posts, including chief of the Press Department of the CPUz Central Committee and deputy commissar of people's education. Batu was a member of numerous committees and societies, translated a number of Lenin's works into Uzbek, and made an appreciable contribution to the formation of the Marxist-Leninist world view in Uzbekistan. Mamajonov stresses that Batu had "a boundless love for Lenin" and devoted a number of poems to the genius. Batu's literary heritage includes hundreds of poems, stories, and articles, that are watered with the feeling of citizenship and the spirit of party-mindedness and populism. Mamajonov concludes with the statement that the people never forgets its selfless children, and will always remember Batu with love and esteem.

TEACHER'S NEWSPAPER GIVES HEPATITIS SYMPTOMS, CURE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 5 May carries on page 4 a 500-word article by Sh. Shomurodov (Doctor) titled "Hepatitis--A Dangerous Disease." This article on hepatitis mentions that children under the age of 14 are the ones most affected by this disease. Much of the article concerns symptoms and treatment. It concludes by discussing measures to prevent the disease; these include observing rules of hygiene in schools, public eating places and kindergartens and nurseries.

PEDAGOGICAL SCHOOL HOLDS RUSSIAN WEEK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 9 May carries on page 2 a 500-word article by T. Jumaniyozova (Teacher of Tashkent Pedagogical School imeni V. I. Lenin) titled "Week of the Russian Language." The article reports on a Russian week held at Tashkent Pedagogical School imeni V. I. Lenin. One of this school's tasks is to prepare teachers who give Russian language instruction in primary grades. Every year the school holds olympiads and weeks of Russian language and literature. The major goals of this year's week were to generalize the work experience of teachers of the Russian language and literature subject commission, to give high quality lessons, and to raise the responsibility of those pupils who are future teachers toward learning Russian language and literature. The article describes various activities which were held, including special broadcasts, exhibits and contests. At the end of the week a meeting of the Russian language and literature commission was held. The members of the commission identified specific measures to improve the instruction of their subject on the basis of the new demands of the party and government concerning thorough study of the Russian language in higher and specialized secondary education institutions.

SEMINARS FOR UzSSR EDUCATION WORKERS

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 12 May 84 p 2

["Continuous Seminars"]

[Text] Two continuous seminars have been organized in the UzSSR Ministry of Education to thoroughly study the resolutions of the CPSU 26th Congress and the CPUz 20th Congress, the CPSU CC June and December (1983) and February and April (1984) resolutions, the materials of the USSR Supreme Soviet 11th convocation 1st session "The Main Directions of Reform of the General Education and Vocational School."

Objects of the first seminar's study will be the leadership and party organization of the ministry apparatus, Uzbekistan Scientific-Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences, Central Institute of Teacher Qualification Improvement and Retraining, State Pedagogical Institute imeni Nizami, Republic Institute of Russian Language and Literature, Tashkent pedagogical schools, Tashkent Oblast Department of People's Education and the oblast institute of teacher qualification improvement, the Tashkent city executive committee Main Office of People's Education and the city institute of teacher qualification improvement, departments of people's education of the capital's rayons, republic boarding schools and of extracurricular institutions; in the second seminar the following will be studied: inspectors and methodologists of the ministry apparatus, Tashkent Oblast department of people's education and the oblast institute of teacher qualification improvement, the main office of people's education of the Tashkent city executive committee and the city institute of teacher qualification improvement.

Yesterday the first joint lesson of this seminar was held. At it UzSSR Minister of Education S. Sh. Shermuhamedov delivered a lecture "On Certain Urgent Tasks of the Apparatus and Organs of the UzSSR Ministry of Education in Carrying Out the Resolutions of the CPSU CC June and December (1983) and February and April (1984) Plenums and of the USSR Supreme Soviet 11th Convocation 1st Session's 'On Main Directions of Reform of the General Education and Vocational School.'"

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 4 May carries on page 4 a 500-word article by A. Otaboyev (Head of the Namangan Oblast Office of Vocational-Technical Education) titled "Finding a Way to the Hearts." This article concerns Russian language instruction in the vocational-technical schools of Namangan Oblast. According to Otaboyev, there are over 22,000 individuals being educated in the 43 vocational-technical schools of Namangan Oblast. There are 36 Russian language and literature cabinets operating in the schools under Otaboyev's office. "In recent years rich experience has been accumulated in our schools in teaching the language of friendship and brotherhood. We are giving great attention to the question of more thorough instruction in the Russian language particularly to youths being drafted into military service. Additional courses have been opened in all schools for teaching Russian language to youths being drafted. This school year they are striving for a more thorough mastery of the Russian language at these courses. We are also using the primary military education lessons effectively in this area. Primary military education lessons in all schools are conducted only in Russian. As a result, the interest of the youths toward their second mother tongue is growing, and their weaknesses in oral and written language are decreasing." In a brief reference to shortcomings, Otaboyev notes that some vocational-technical schools still need to be equipped with Russian cabinets, and in others it is necessary to organize additional courses for youths who are being drafted.

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION ON DRUZHINIKI COMMANDERS' SEMINAR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 12 May carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article titled "Everyone's Obligation." The article consists of a roundtable discussion on the druzhiniki by participants in a recent UzSSR seminar of commanders and activists of Komsomol operative detachments of the druzhiniki. One of the participants, Vyacheslav Sosunov (Commander of the Navoi city druzhiniki Komsomol operative detachment) says that although there are not many such people, "there are in our midst those who do not fully understand their civil obligation." "The Navoi city Komsomol committee is conducting great organizational work in transforming them into active creators of our life." Another participant, Akramjon Begimbetov (Commander of the Balikchiskiy Rayon Komsomol operative detachment) says that at present most detachment members have no certificate; "the rayon Komsomol committee and department of internal affairs must resolve this question soon." Still another participant, Vladimir Zubankov (Second Secretary of the Chirchik city Komsomol committee) says that the

insufficient attention paid by builders to creating conditions for young people to participate in sports puts an extra burden on the druzhiniki. Beknazar Matniyozov (Commander of the Komsomol operative detachment of the Bagatskiy Rayon Kolkhoz imeni Narimanov) says that "one of the important reasons causing law violations by youths is our lack of knowledge about correct utilization of free time. For example, last year no cases of serious law violation among the youth of our kolkhoz were recorded. This is because our young people have the conditions to satisfactorily spend their free time."

International

BOURGEOIS FALSIFICATIONS ABOUT UZBEK WOMEN REJECTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTONI in Uzbek on 11 May carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by Cand of Philology M. Ziyayeva, worker at the Social Sciences Information Center of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "Beauty of the Free East." Ziyayeva addresses one of the many themes of Soviet life that are incorrectly portrayed by bourgeois falsifiers in the West. In recent years a number of works published in America, England, and West Germany have treated the theme of the liberation of women in the Central Asian republics during the years of the Soviet government. The West German "Sovietologist" Ch. Lili charges that women who live in the Muslim areas of the Soviet Union do not broadly participate in social life or labor. According to him the lifestyle and thinking of local peoples in Central Asia is still at a "patriarchal" stage, and the number of women in production in Central Asia is substantially lower than in the Soviet Union in general. However, the real facts refute this charge. A large portion of workers in all economic sectors in Uzbekistan are women. Today, women form 43 percent of Uzbekistan's industrial workers and employees, 50 percent of collective farmers, and 70 percent of workers in the education and health fields. Their number in various scientific fields has now reached 12,000, and includes 112 doctors and 3,368 candidates of science. The bourgeois "Sovietologist" Lili also claims that the traditional inequality of women in Central Asian republics cannot be reversed in just two generations, and that their unequal status continues to exist. However, the great economic, social, and cultural changes that have taken place in Uzbekistan cannot be concealed from the eyes of the world. The thousands of foreign guests and tourists who visit the republic each year witness the free, independent, equal, happy life of formerly oppressed women, and their active participation in socially useful labor in industry, agriculture, science, culture, education and health.

The American "Sovietologist" G. Massell has written things that boggle the mind. For example, he claims that the Soviets were forced to abandon the "Hujum" movement at the end of the 1920's and adopt a softer policy in the 1930's in order to strengthen their position. One of Massell's colleagues Sh. Robutam imagines that women were used as a revolutionary force even although they did not achieve "personal revolutions." However, these American "Sovietologists" think that changing customs is more revolutionary than changing the economic order, and refuse to admit that

Eastern women have been actively participating with men in building the new communist society.

Bourgeois ideologues attempt to falsify the role and place of women in communist society even as they try to hide cases of discrimination against women in capitalist society. The above-mentioned American "Sovietologists" claim that women of the Soviet East are barred from sociopolitical life and from holding high political offices. Here, they are promoting the idea of bourgeois feminism that women should only struggle for issues that involve women. In any case their claim is groundless. In Uzbekistan women participate ever more broadly in state management organs. For example 29 female deputies from Uzbekistan were elected to the USSR Supreme Soviet. Presently, more than 130 women work in rayon, city, and oblast party positions. Thousands of Uzbek women work in local soviets, party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations. Many women head enterprises, establishments, and farms. Ziyayeva concludes that all of this provides clear proof of the democratic nature of the socialist regime and the superiority of the Soviet way of life.

AFGHANS SHOW FILM ON REFUGEES AT TASHKENT FILM FESTIVAL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTONI in Uzbek on 24 May carries on page 2 a 400-word article by Abdul Hakim Kholiq, chairman of the Afghanistan Cinematographers Union, titled "Revolutionary Greetings." This article is published in conjunction with the opening of the 8th International Film Festival in Tashkent. Kholiq states that Afghan cinematography is still a rather young art, and that Afghan filmmakers can learn a great deal from Soviet and foreign artists at the Tashkent film festival. The Afghan delegation brought a film called "Flight" to the film festival. The film tells about Afghans deceived by enemies of the revolution who have fled to foreign countries, suffered hardships there, understood their error, and returned to their homeland.

GDR BEGINS ROUNDTRIP FLIGHTS TO TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTONI in Uzbek on 6 May carries on page 4 a 300-word item under the "Uzbekistan and the World" rubric titled "New Page of Friendship." The item states that on 5 May an airliner of the GDR "Interflug" Company landed at Tashkent airport, officially inaugurating regular flights on a Berlin-Tashkent-Berlin route. The IL-62 made the 4,455 kilometer flight in 5.5 hours. The new route will be open May to October with weekly flights to Tashkent on Fridays and return flights on Saturdays. The item also notes that "Interflug" and the Uzbekistan Civil Aviation Administration have maintained cooperative ties since 1973 when GDR airliners stopped over in Tashkent on their way to Hanoi. Also, "Interflug's" IL-62 are repaired at the Tashkent Aviation Repair Plant.

UNESCO CONFERENCES ON ENVIRONMENT, POPULATION IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTONI in Uzbek on 15 May carries on page 4 a 600-word article by M. Muhammadjonov, academician of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Uzbekistan National Committee for the International UNESCO Program "Man and the Biosphere," titled "Population and the Environment." The article appears in conjunction with the opening of the international UNESCO conference on "Man and the Biosphere" in Tashkent. Muhammadjonov notes that the Uzbek National Committee, formed in 1978, coordinates the research on this UNESCO program of 60 scientific establishments in Uzbekistan. He also states that UNESCO decided to hold another conference in conjunction with the one of "Man and the Biosphere." The second conference, devoted to the theme "Environmental Changes and the Adaptational Influence of Population and Heredity," opened in the building of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences on 15 May. He remarks that republic demographers, geographers, geneticists, and medical scholars have achieved important results in the study of problems of population and heredity and their influence on environmental changes.

U.S. ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA SLAMMED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTONI in Uzbek on 30 May carries on page 3 a 1,100-word commentary by newspaper international commentator F. Shohismoilov in the world news section titled "Renouncing the Truth." Shohismoilov charges that imperialist and militaristic circles, primarily in the United States, are trying to turn the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism into psychological warfare against socialist countries. Western ideologues approach the solution of grave international problems with extremist views about communism, and heap slander, fabrications, and subversive ideas on the socialist regime. When diplomatic ties between the United States and the USSR were established in 1933 there existed ideological differences between the two states, but in those years Soviet-American cooperation benefited both sides. Today, Washington rejects such cooperation. Indeed, it has declared "cold war" against the Soviet Union, a policy that serves to ideologically justify the militarization of the United States. Presently, imperialist propaganda has three directions: to exert ideological influence on populations of imperialist countries; to conduct psychological warfare against socialist countries; and to try to instill anti-Soviet and anticomunist feelings in the populations of developing countries. Imperialist propaganda distorts the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policies and the accomplishments of socialist countries, and urges the overthrow of the socialist regime. A major bourgeois propaganda center is the United States Information Agency which employs nearly 8,000 people and has an annual budget of \$640 million. It operates in cooperation with the Central Intelligence Agency, the Pentagon, and other government agencies, and runs over 200 information centers in 126 countries. In addition, it publishes 12 magazines in 22 languages, and operates the Voice of America radio station through which it disseminates its slander and lies. The White House places a high value on the services of Voice of America, Radio Liberty, and Radio Free Europe, and has recently added Radio Free Cuba to step up

its campaign against communism. The present U.S. administration has the habit of portraying itself as the defender of human rights and supporter of democracy and freedom. However, European peoples believe America trampled democracy with its installation of Pershing and cruise missiles in West European countries because it increases European dependence on the United States. With U.S. support the dictatorial regime in El Salvador has killed 45,000 patriots in the last 5 years. Under the umbrella of Western democracy the racist regime in South Africa continues to spill the blood of the indigenous population. And who isn't aware of the way the United States defended human rights in Chile and Guatemala, and recently in Grenada? Shohismoilov concludes with the assertion that the White House is spreading the fabrication of the "Soviet military threat" to frighten peoples of the world and to justify its heightening of the arms race.

REAGAN TRIP TO CHINA DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 11 May carries on page 7 a 900-word commentary by F. Shohismoilov under the "International Life" rubric titled "On Dangerous Paths." Shohismoilov discusses President Reagan's trip to China for talks with Chinese leaders, and asserts that the primary goal of these talks was to gain Chinese support for a strengthened U.S. position in the Pacific Ocean region. Toward this goal the President made derogatory remarks against the Soviet Union and confirmed his readiness to support China in any action aimed against the Soviet Union. For their part Chinese leaders expressed support for American actions. According to press reports American and Chinese thinking is similar on a number of counts, including their attitudes toward the revolutions in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. However, nothing was said during their talks on U.S. imperialist aggression against Grenada or Nicaragua or its threats against Cuba, or on China's provocations along Vietnam's borders. The American and Chinese leaders signed agreements in the area of nuclear energy, in the fields of culture and science, for the expansion of trade, and they discussed the sale of American arms to China. While Chinese leaders didn't match the belligerency of President Reagan in his attacks on the Soviet Union they did repeat their demands for the removal of obstacles to the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. These obstacles include the Soviet Union's cooperation with Afghanistan, Mongolia, Vietnam, and Kampuchea. Shohismoilov concludes with the remark that Chinese support of U.S. goals is dangerous and contrary to the interests of peace, socialism, and the Chinese people.

INTERVIEW WITH CHAIRMAN OF UzSSR SOCIETY FOR RELATIONS WITH EXPATRIOTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 27 April, No 17, carries on page 3 an 1,100-word article titled "Your Homeland--Your Golden Cradle." The article consists of an interview with the Uzbek writer Ramz Bobojon who is also chairman of the presidium of the Uzbekistan Vatan (Homeland) Society. This society serves Uzbeks living abroad. Most of these Uzbeks are said to be longing for their homeland and trying to reestablish and strengthen ties with their relatives in the USSR. For this reason several years ago the Vatan Society was created "to

conduct and develop these relations in an orderly and planned fashion, and to continue existing relations."

The society publishes a newspaper called OYDIN. (From the picture it is apparent that this is issued both in Arabic and Latin scripts.) It also has a radio station "Vatandosh" (Compatriot). The society also publishes (judging by the picture, in Arabic script) examples of Uzbek Soviet literature and other booklets in the series "Oydin Library."

Bobojon describes a meeting with a fellow countryman living in the United States who showed him a small bag of soil from Uzbekistan. This soil had been requested from relatives in Uzbekistan so that it could be put on the grave of the expatriot when he died. Bobojon also describes the feelings toward Uzbekistan by a man living in Syria whose father was Uzbek.

Although most Uzbeks living abroad have good feelings toward their homeland, there are others who work in various spy offices of the CIA, in the VOA or at Radio Liberty.

The Vatan Society is in contact with such organizations as the Soviet Rodina (Homeland) Society and parallel organizations in the Ukraine, Belorussia, the Transcaucasus, Baltic, Kazakhstan and other Central Asian republics. These organizations help each other, share experience, and meet with each other.

There are some, but not many, organizations abroad for Uzbeks. In the FRG there is the "West German Cultural Society of Turkestani Compatriots"; in the United States is the "American Turkestani Mutual Help Society," and in Afghanistan there is the "Anjumani Vatan" for Uzbeks and Turkmen.

Bobojon claims that there are writers among the Uzbeks living abroad. Their works are distributed through the newspaper OYDIN, the radio station Vatandosh and through the republic periodical press.

UZBEK SCHOLARS VISIT JORDAN FOR CULTURAL EXCHANGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKİSTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 20 April, No 16, carries on page 7 a 300-word unsigned article titled "Uzbek Culture Applauded in Arabic Land." The article describes the 17-24 April visit to the Jordanian cities of Amman, Yarmuk and Aqaba of an Uzbek delegation headed by Minister of Light Industry of Uzbekistan Mahmud Hasanovich Qurbanov. The delegation accompanied exhibitions of folkmasters' craftsmanship, graphic works, children's art, and books on political, social and literary topics. The delegation included teachers from Tashkent State University imeni V. I. Lenin, some of whom were to give lectures in Arabic on Soviet Uzbekistan. A reciprocal visit of Jordanians to the UzSSR is planned for this fall.

NEW BOOK SCORES WESTERN RADIO BROADCASTS TO USSR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 27 April, No 17, carries on page 5 a 300-word review by A. Saydaliyev of Iso Jabborov's book "Turmush tarzi, urf-odat va odob" [Way of Life, Custom and Propriety]. Saydaliyev says that the book, attractively illustrated and rendered lively by folk sayings and tales, will be useful for propagandists, agitators and atheistic lecturers. The review focuses on the book's strong criticism of the "lies of Western radio stations like Radio Liberty, Voice of America, Deutsche Welle and BBC about religious organizations and the situation of religious believers in the USSR." The book elaborates on how the transformation in lifestyle in the USSR, as it increasingly satisfies the material and spiritual needs of the Soviet people, will eliminate religion as a requirement of life. It delineates the difference between national, progressive customs and ceremonies on the one hand, and religious customs and ceremonies on the other.

AFGHAN UZBEK POETS' WORKS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 27 April, No 17, carries on page 7 a 1,200-word article by Hasan Qudratullayev titled "Create a Beautiful World! A Look at the Work of Afghanistan Uzbek Poets." The article discusses the works of the Afghan Uzbek poets Abdusalom Osim and Shafiq Yorqin.

AFGHAN EDUCATORS IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 12 May carries on page 3 a 200-word article by T. Jumaniyozova titled "Experience Exchanged." The article reports on the visit to Tashkent of educators from Afghanistan. The guests became acquainted with the republic's achievements in this field and they exchanged experience with UzSSR colleagues. They visited Tashkent Pedagogical School imeni V. I. Lenin. They also observed a tournament titled "Wise Ones to the Starting Line!" which was prepared by Afghan students studying at the Faculty of Chemistry of Tashkent State University and the Pedagogical School.

Military

TURKESTAN MILITARY DISTRICT POLITICAL CHIEF ON V-DAY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 9 May carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by Lt Gen N. Moiseyev, chief of the Political Administration and member of the Military Council of the Turkestan Military District, titled "The People's Heroism." The article appears in conjunction with the 39th anniversary of victory day in World War II. Moiseyev states that German fascists started World War II with the help of the most reactionary forces of world imperialism. The Soviet army advanced all along the front until the Germans were driven out, and then began the liberation of Europe. In 1944 the United States and England opened a second front in Europe, but the decisive events took place on the

Soviet-German front. In 1945 Soviet troops took East Prussia, West Poland, Czechoslovakia, and then Berlin. Germany surrendered on 8 May 1945. However, the world war continued. Japan had not laid down its arms. Loyal to its treaty obligations, the Soviet Union made plans for ensuring the security of its Far Eastern borders and on 8 August 1945 declared war against Japan. The Soviet Army routed the million-man Kwantung army in 25 days, and on 2 September 1945 the Japanese surrendered. The Soviet Union played the decisive role in victory over Germany and bore the brunt of its devastation. The Soviet people's victory is fully legal and provides proof of the invincibility of the socialist regime and the power of the socialist economy. It was a victory for Marxist-Leninist ideology, the spiritual-political unity of Soviet society, and the inviolable friendship of Soviet peoples. The fundamental source and decisive factor in this victory was the wise leadership and actions of the Communist Party. Today, Soviet soldiers, including those from Uzbekistan, continue to carry out their military duties with selflessness and boundless loyalty to the Communist Party and the Soviet people. With the steadfast cooperation of the armies of socialist countries, the Soviet Army guards the Soviet homeland and all socialist countries.

KAZAKH SSR

Political Affairs

RURAL POLICE ABUSE AUTHORITY, HARASS CRITIC

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 4 May carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by N. Muftakhov on abuse of authority by rural police of Semipalatinsk Oblast's Makanchinskiy Rayon and their attempts to silence a critic. The article is entitled "Punishment" and is published under the regular rubric "From a Letter."

Late last year, Muftakhov begins, young journalist Ghabdolla Bulanov wrote a "fel'yeton" in the rayon paper LENIN TWY criticizing local division police inspectors for using sovkhoz and kolkhoz vehicles for official use without permission from the higher agricultural authorities. Subsequently, Muftakhov continues, Bulanov was hounded by the police and framed on a drunk and disorderly charge. Muftakhov complains of the injustice of the charges against Bulanov, who was not even drinking on the occasion, castigates local authorities for their unwillingness to right the wrong or even take Bulanov seriously and restates the original complaint of misuse of authority by local police.

Economics

EDITORIAL CAUTIONS AGAINST WASTE OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 8 May carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "Chemistry and Agriculture." The editorial emphasizes the growing role of chemicals in Soviet and KaSSR agriculture (per hectare mineral fertilizer use has risen from 37.5 kilograms to 126.4 kilograms today, with most of the gain occurring since the end of the 10th Five-Year Plan; other agro-chemical use is said to be up proportionally) but cautions against waste of these valuable resources for promoting soil fertility and protecting crops from damage by pests. The state, the editorial notes, has invested too much in agriculture and in agro-chemicals to permit the waste and misuse that is often the case.

QUALITY PROBLEMS WITH MANGYSHLAK OIL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 29 May carries on page 3 a 400-word editorial reporting on a recent Kazakh People's Control Commission Evaluation of the "Manghyshlakneft'" Petroleum Production Union and the associated Southern Administration for Main Oil Products Pipelines. The commission found extremely poor quality petroleum products produced by "Manghyshlakneft'" and moving through the pipelines. The problem was determined as being due in part to improper storage (in one case in an earth reservoir, completely exposed to the elements), failure to maintain equipment (in some cases, vital oil purification equipment was simply lacking) and lagging technology. And the result, the commission noted, has been hundreds of thousands of tons of wasted oil (200,000 tons in the first quarter of 1984 alone).

ALMA-ATA CANAL WATERS ARRIVE IN TALGARSKIY RAYON

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 22 May carries on pages 1, 2 and 4 a 700-word article by Q. Alimqulov on continuing progress on the Great Alma-Ata Canal. Alimqulov records how the canal's waters have begun flowing (from 20 May) in Alma-Ata Oblast's Talgarskiy Rayon and that the first 2 of 12 planned dairy sovkhozes to be served by the canal in Enbekshikazakhskiy and Chilikskiy Rayons have now been established. In the next phase of canal construction, its waters will be brought to Iliyskiy Rayon agriculture. Alimqulov stresses that plans for the accelerated completion of the canal are going forward successfully and that its waters are already having a considerable regional economic impact.

KAZAKH RAILWAYS OVERCOMING OLD PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 22 May carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by A. Selbayev, chief of the Gur'yev Division of the West Kazakhstan Railways, on the improvements that have been made in the operations of his railways, particularly in the transport of agricultural commodities to market and the delivery of fuel and other urgently needed goods to agricultural units. The article is published under the regular rubric "The Railways, Economic Arteries."

The author suggests overall gains in efficiency in the railroads of his division, above all in freight handling and freight car and locomotive turnaround. He notes highly promising experiments with "heavy" trains designed to improve freight car and locomotive use.

PROBLEM WITH HERBICIDES' IMPROPER USE, SHORTAGE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 23 May carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by Sh. Zharasov, chief of the Kazakh Plant Protection Scientific Research Institute, and A. Beksultanov, chief agronomist of the Krupskaya imeni Kolkhoz (Taldy-Kurgan Oblast), on some successful experiments with herbicides carried out at Beksultanov's

kolkhoz. The article is published under the regular rubric "Science and Production."

The authors describe some highly successful experiments that have involved careful use of selected herbicides with even more careful reference to soil and climatic conditions, weed floras, fertilizer use, type of crop and how cultivated and other factors and have resulted in productivity gains of from 50 to more than 100 percent.

Zharasov and Beksultanov suggest that their experiments could be easily and profitably applied elsewhere, although they complain of short supplies of the herbicides. They reject the claims of some that herbicides "do not work," suggesting that the problem is with the users rather than with the herbicides themselves. Only shortage, they conclude, limits herbicide success.

PESTICIDE DANGERS PROMPT BIOCONTROL RESEARCH

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 25 May carries on page 4 an 800-word article by Zh. Luqpanov, deputy director of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Main Botanical Gardens, on Soviet research into biological control of plant pests. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature." One method for controlling such harmful insects is chemical pesticides, but such pesticides often harm the environment themselves with their poisons and ways are now being sought in various parts of the KaSSR to reduce their use. Among ways being investigated is biological control using insect predators, natural plant substances with insecticide qualities and other natural methods to eliminate and/or repel insects. Luqpanov describes some of the experiments that have been carried out noting the great potential of birds in particular as insect predators (there are, he notes, no less than 126 species of birds in the KaSSR with potential usefulness in this area).

DZHANA DZHAMBYL PLANTS FINDING NEW WAYS TO COUNTER COKE SHORTAGE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 26 May carries on page 3 a 1,600-word article by Ye. Myrzaghaliyev, director of the Dzhana Dzhambyl Phosphorus Factory, on the improved, more efficient operations of his facility. The article is published in note of Soviet Chemistry Day.

The author details some of the plant's recent successes; it has become a world leader in phosphorite enrichment from reprocessed ores in the past 5 years.

NEW INFORMATION SYSTEM PLANNED FOR KAZAKH GEOLOGISTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 18 May carries on page 3 a 600-word article by G. L. Leonova on a new information system now being worked out for Kazakh geologists. The article is published under the regular rubric "Science for Production."

Information exchange between isolated geological units in the field and research centers and between the units themselves has been a slow and tedious process in the past. Now, Leonova shows, using third-generation IBM computers, a new on-line information system is planned at two levels, ASNTI-RUDA, for communicating with national Soviet centers, and ASNTI-REGION, for local information exchange. The new system is being developed at the orders of the KaSSR Ministry of Geology by the Perm' based "Parma" Scientific Production Union under the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems.

SOVIET AVIATION SERVICES VITAL IN LITTLE POPULATED TURKESTAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 179, May 1984, carries on page 2 a 400-word article by Q. Tutabaiey detailing the many contributions of the national airline Aeroflot and its associated civil aviation services to Soviet life. Tutabaiey stresses in particular the role of Aeroflot and of Soviet civil aviation in serving the most isolated and underpopulated regions of the Soviet Union. In Siberia, Central Asia and Kazakhstan, for example, Soviet civil aviation is vital for geological survey, forest fire prevention, sky-crane services for construction and air chemical fertilizer applications (40 percent of all Soviet chemical fertilizer is air-applied), in addition to basic Aeroflot transport and freighting services (to 3,600 points in all). Tutabaiey notes that Soviet civil aviation also provides 200 flying ambulance services with a total specialized staff of 20,000.

SHILISAY PHOSPHORUS DEVELOPMENTS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 5, May 1984, carries on pages 2-3 a 1,700-word article by Maqsat Tashimuratov on on-going efforts to prepare the rich and high quality phosphorite reserves at Shilisay for full exploitation. The article is published under the regular rubric "At the Vanguard Construction Fronts."

Although, Tashimuratov notes, the Shilisay mines are still 7 years from full production, work is nonetheless going forward feverishly there, both at the mines themselves and at the associated workers settlement. Currently some 840,000 tons of refined phosphorite are being produced a year in the mines, in spite of the fact that production is currently only for "experimental" purposes (the first section of the production plant is due for completion in 1987 and is now being worked on by 3,500 construction workers). The Shilisay ore refineries will use the flotation method of ore concentration to produce the highest quality product without wastes for processing into fertilizer and other phosphorous products. Elimination of the soil and other waste products that is often moved with ores processed in the conventional, gravitation process should save considerable transport capacity. Work at the experimental plant now focuses on developing ore production and refining techniques suited to local conditions and local ores and applying these techniques, once worked out, to production and on training the specialists needed to manage future full production.

Social and Cultural Affairs

YOUNG MUST BE ENCOURAGED TO LEARN LESS POPULAR SPECIALTIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 23 May carries on page 2 a 1,500-word interview with KaSSR Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education Kolzhasar Naribayev on entrance examinations. The interview is published under the rubric "Graduation-1984" and was recorded by A. Duysenbekov.

The entrance examination, an editorial note makes clear, is a test for both students and institutions and involves long preparations by each. Naribayev, however, acknowledges problems with the mix of specialties recruited for by the entrance examinations and calls for a closer look at needs and for positive efforts to step up recruitment for the urgently needed but less popular specialties, particularly among rural young people.

LOCALLY PRODUCED TELEVISION OF GROWING IMPORTANCE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 6 May carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by K. Smayylov, chairman of the KaSSR State Committee for Television and Radio News, published in honor of Radio and Communications Workers Day. Smayylov sums up a century of progress in radio and television and notes the special significance of such mass media for a broad, sparsely populated region such as the KaSSR. He boasts that 99 percent of the republic inhabitants have access to radio news (on four channels in most areas, although, he admits, only 28 percent can receive Alma-Ata's second, "Shalqar" Program) and a total of 86 percent television (for national television; 72 percent receive Kazakh television, 28 percent the Kazakh second program) news.

In the course of his discussion, Smayylov notes the tremendous development that local television has undergone in particular in recent years. A large new studio facility has recently opened in Alma-Ata and an increasing amount of locally produced, Kazakh programming is now being show nationally and even on foreign screens. The regular audience of Alma-Ata's programming now exceeds 25 million.

BIRTHDAY OF KAZAKH TURKOLOGIST MARGHULAN NOTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 11 May carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by Professor Kh. Arghynbayev, doctor of historical sciences, and N. Masanov noting the 80th birthday of Academician Alkey Khaqanuly Marghulan, noted Kazakh archaeologist, ethnographer, orientalist, historian and philologist. The article sketches the life of the scholar with special reference to his life-long efforts to elucidate the early history and culture of the Kazakhs and establish the relationships of Kazakh history and culture with those of other Turkic peoples. Marghulan, educated at the Leningrad Oriental Institute, under Bartol'd, Vladimirtsev and others, has been a member of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences since 1946 (a full member since 1953) and a professor since 1960. He is, for all practical purposes, the founder of Kazakh tukology.

KAZAKHS BEGIN KOREAN-LANGUAGE NEWS BROADCASTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 17 May carries on page 3 a 200-word KazTAG brief announcing the initiation of Korean-language news broadcasts by Kazakh radio to the Koreans of the KaSSR and the Central Asian republics. Korean now becomes the fifth language in which news is broadcast by Kazakh radio and in connection with the event a Korean Division of the KaSSR State Committee on Television and Radio has been created.

DZHAMBUL SYMPOSIUM ON RURAL SCHOOL PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN AYYELDERI in Kazakh No 5, May 1984 carries on pages 20-21 an 1,800-word symposium on Dzhambul Oblast, Dzhambulskiy Rayon ("Pioneer" Sovkhoz) teachers, parents and officials on the proposed school reforms and the problems of the Kazakh rural school. The symposium is recorded by Sh. Beysenova and is published under the rubric "We Discuss the CPSU Central Committee Plan on School Reform."

The theme of the symposium is set by school director Desebay Telewov, who singles out cadre shortage--and not just cadre shortage per se, but an unwillingness on the part of oblast education authorities to even assign types of teachers needed (there is an abundance of math and science teachers, he notes, but far too few are available to teach history, Kazakh language and literature)--and textbooks as key problem areas. Textbooks, he stresses, are printed in very limited quantities with no extras (not even when books are defective) and each is to be used for 4 years (longer, one symposium participant notes, than the books themselves last). Other symposium participants also complain of systematic neglect of Kazakh language and culture in local schools (and this in a predominantly Kazakh area). From the discussion it is clear that much of the textbook problem is in Kazakh textbooks and that there are many Kazakh cultural lessons in the lesson programs that cannot be taught due to shortage of or a complete absence of texts and other teaching materials to teach them.

International

MAGAZINE EDITOR INTERVIEWED ON AFGHANISTAN VISIT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 11 May carries on page 3 a 2,400-word unattributed interview with A. Saydimbekov, chief editor of the KaSSR Komsomol journal BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK, entitled "In a Land of Sun and Mountain." Saydimbekov traveled to Kabul in connection with the visit of a Kazakh friendship delegation there to help celebrate Soviet-Afghan Friendship Days.

Saydimbekov characterizes the problem in Afghanistan as one of a highly backward society whose problems can only be overcome through socialism. Up to 90 percent of the Afghan population, Saydimbekov notes, was illiterate before the revolution and only 5 percent of Afghan children were able to attend school. Now 11 percent are attending school and some

35,000 persons are participating in 2,000 illiteracy eradication courses. Moreover, Saydimbekov proudly lists the following national (i.e., of areas under Soviet rule) totals in Afghan mass organizations as an indication of the progress being made: tens of thousands of members in the ranks of the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party, the Afghanistan Democratic Youth Organization and labor unions, more than 20,000 in the Afghanistan Democratic Women's Organization and 600 members in the Afghanistan Writers Union of which 255 reside in Kabul. There are also, he records, 1,027 soviets in the country with a million or more participants and among them 17,000, he announces, "recently expressed their willingness to defend the revolution."

On the historical connections of Central Asian peoples and Afghanistan, Saydimbekov notes the role of Khorasan and its cities in particular in Kazakh historical tradition and the position of the Kazakhs and of other Turks in Afghan history and lore. He also notes the large Turkic vocabulary in Afghan languages (he records that Uzbek as well as Turkmen writers are now active in Afghanistan today, adding to the Central Asian impact) and the incredible stocks of source materials in various languages in Kabul and other Afghan cities impinging upon Kazakh and Central Asian history.

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